

HOUSTON, Feb. 5 (UPI).—The 15-ton used Saturn rocket from Apollo-14 dug a 33-foot-deep crater in the moon early yesterday when it slammed into the lunar surface with the force of 11 tons of TNT.

For scientists on earth monitoring the impact on a sound box nicknamed the "Looney Tunes," the force created an "asteroid scattering sound" that resembled "a lot of out-of-tune flutes playing dissonant scales. The sound was just for show. The serious scientific information came from the seismically shown on a seismograph, which showed that the moon vibrated for three hours after impact.

The vibrations, recorded by a seismometer left 193 miles away on the Ocean of Storms by the Apollo-12 astronauts 14 months ago, reached more than 20 miles below the lunar surface, Gary Latham, of the Lamont-Doherty Geophysical Institute, reported yesterday.

The signal lasted 35 1/2 seconds after the fourth stage of the Saturn-B rocket hit the moon at 0741 GMT. It reached its peak within 12 minutes.

Yesterday's results confirmed the findings of two previous impacts—the Apollo-12 lunar module and the Apollo-13 Saturn rocket—that the sub-surface of the moon has a structure of scattered boulders that are piled on each other like rubble.

Not Deep Enough

"There may be a bottom to this rubble," Mr. Latham said, "but we just haven't penetrated into the moon deeply enough to find it."

Mr. Latham said future impacts should be steered to the lunar highlands, which he thought might have a different substructure than the flat areas that he would be hit so far.

He said "he would like to get impacts with enough force to send seismic waves right through the moon, but that is impossible without a huge bomb blast."

Instead, he said, scientists must wait for the rare meteorite impact that is large enough to cause the entire moon to vibrate. This happens about once every two years.

Adding to science's chances of recording such a major meteorite impact is a second seismometer being placed on the moon by Apollo-14 astronauts.



MEN AT WORK—Transmitted from the moon and shown on television, this photo shows the two astronauts, Capt. Shepard at left, moving on to their first Extra Vehicular Activity, towing their instrument-laden rickshaw carrier behind them.

What the Astronauts Said

SPACE CENTER, HOUSTON, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—This is a partial transcript of the conversation between the manned spacecraft center at Antares, the lunar module, made its moon landing:

ALAN SHEPARD: Antares is standing by for a PDI (powered descent) go.

HOUSTON CONTROL (after a 10-second pause): Antares—Houston. You're go for Fra Mauro.

EDGAR MITCHELL: Thank you, Houston. You did a nice job down there.

SHEPARD: Beautiful.

MITCHELL: Now, if you want, we'll flip the page (of the flight plan).

HOUSTON: Let's go.

SHEPARD: All procedures are normal from here on except for 26, where I activate the manual throttle to throw on my side.

HOUSTON: That's correct.

MITCHELL: Okay. We covered everything on that last one.

SHEPARD: Yes sir.

MITCHELL: Ten feet per second... (garbled).

SHEPARD: It's still breaking up (the transmission) for me.

SHEPARD: It's a beautiful day in the land of Fra Mauro.

MITCHELL: ... A and B lights are on.

HOUSTON: Roger, Antares.

SHEPARD: Land... looks good.

MITCHELL: Mark one minute.

SHEPARD: Hey, radar temperature's coming up.

SHEPARD: Okay.

SHEPARD: On time. The descent engine is on.

SHEPARD: Looks good. R-3 looks good.

SHEPARD: Four, three, two, one, zero, and we have auto ignition.

HOUSTON: Roger, Antares.

SHEPARD: We have an auto ignition.

MITCHELL: Engine on...

SHEPARD: Kick the throttle up to 26.

MITCHELL: Throttle on.

SHEPARD: Okay. We're at full throttle.

HOUSTON: Roger, Antares.

MITCHELL: You have guidance and command and throttle... The landing radar is there. And you can reduce your throttle to minimum.

SHEPARD: Okay. Coming down.

MITCHELL: Houston, the procedure is complete.

HOUSTON: Roger, Ed.

SHEPARD: Okay, Houston. How does that look?

HOUSTON: (garbled).

MITCHELL: Give me a two minutes and thirty second talk on.

SHEPARD: My mark.

MITCHELL: Two-thirty. Okay, we're a little fast, about 10 feet per second. We're slow... we're a little low... about two feet per second. It looks good. It looks good.

SHEPARD: Okay. We're almost back on the track.

MITCHELL: I'll give you a three-minute mark.

HOUSTON: Antares, you're go at three (minutes).

SHEPARD: A little high at the moment.

MITCHELL: I was going to wait about six seconds here.

MITCHELL: Switchover.

SHEPARD: Right on the money.

MITCHELL: ...right on the money.

SHEPARD: Beautiful.

HOUSTON: Antares—Houston... You're go for Fra Mauro.

MITCHELL: Here we go... 3,000 (feet)... 2,000... Little bit fast... sixty feet per second... 1,500... little fast, not bad... coming through at 1,000 feet... right on schedule... right on schedule, Alan... Come Crater right outside to my right.

MITCHELL: Looks like you're going right over the middle of Triple (crater).

MITCHELL: If you could land over here, there's the dust, Al, 110 feet. Three feet per second down, looking great. There's good dust. You're on your own.

SHEPARD: Starting down, starting down.

MITCHELL: Okay (garbled) 90 feet, 4 feet per second, 5 feet per second, down.

SHEPARD: Okay.

MITCHELL: Going down, looking great.

SHEPARD: 60 seconds.

MITCHELL: Okay. 50 feet down, 30 feet.

SHEPARD: We're in good shape, too.

MITCHELL: Three feet per second, 40 feet, three feet per second, 30, three feet per second, 20, looking great, 10 feet, three feet per second, contact, Al.

SHEPARD: (Garbled) stop. (Garbled) auto, auto.

MITCHELL: We're on the surface.

SHEPARD: Okay, we've made a good landing.

HOUSTON: Roger, Antares.

MITCHELL: 413 plus 10,000. That was a beautiful one.

SHEPARD: We're completely off (garbled) the slope, but other than that we're in great shape. Right on the landing site.

SHEPARD: You know we are a little sloped, aren't we?

MITCHELL: Yep.

SHEPARD: That's the flattest place around here, though.

MITCHELL: Al, what's that, about eight degrees of roll? We're in on eight degrees slope.

On the Moon

Excerpts from the official transcript of conversation between the earth and Antares base on the moon.

Capcom is capsule communicator Bruce McCandless. PAO is the public information spokesman. The astronauts are Edgar Mitchell and Alan Shepard. Shepard is about to step out of Antares.

MITCHELL: Okay, there you go. Now you're clear. Get your head down as soon as you can. Back right on out. That's great. Wait a minute, let me get your antenna. Hold it.

SHEPARD: Okay.

MITCHELL: You'll have to get mine when I come out. Okay, you're clear. Go on out.

SHEPARD: Okay, clear of the hatch. Give me a jettison bag.

MITCHELL: Roger, let me get over here on the other side so I can get to it.

PAO: The jettison bag has materials the crew will not use on lunar exploration.

MITCHELL: I'm hung up on something now.

SHEPARD: Probably that.

MITCHELL: It's the door handle. I got it loose now.

SHEPARD: Okay, very good.

MITCHELL: Okay, jettison bag coming at you...

PAO: Shortly Shepard will be throwing the equipment conveyor belt.

SHEPARD: While he's working on the LEO, let me comment that it certainly is a stark place here at Fra Mauro. I think it's made all the more stark by the fact that the sky is completely black.

CAPOCOM: Roger.

SHEPARD: Okay, I have the conveyor now. Have the bag.

MITCHELL: I'm starting the camera.

Ann it's deployed, and standing by to deploy the MESA (antenna). And the MESA has released properly, Houston.

CAPOCOM: Roger, Al.

SHEPARD: Starting down the ladder.

CAPOCOM: Roger...

CAPOCOM: Okay, Al, beautiful. We can see you coming down the ladder right now. It looks like you're about on the bottom step. And on the surface. Not bad for an old man.

SHEPARD: Okay, you're right. Al is on the surface, and it's been a long way. We're here. Now I can see the reason we have lit, because we landed on a slope. The landing gear struts appear to be about evenly depressed.

CAPOCOM: Roger, Al.

SHEPARD: I'm moving around, getting familiar—getting familiar with the surface. The surface on which the forward footpad landed is extremely soft. As a matter of fact it's in a small depression. The—she soil is so soft that it comes all the way to the top of the footpads. It even folded over this side to some degree. The same is true of the plus-Y strut.

CAPOCOM: Antares, this is Houston. You are go for two-man EVA (extravehicular activity). Over.

MITCHELL: Roger, Houston. Thank you.

MITCHELL: Okay, Al, I'm starting out.

SHEPARD: Okay.

PAO: Mitchell coming out now.

CAPOCOM: Okay, Ed, we can see you coming down the ladder now.

MITCHELL: And it's very great to be coming down.

CAPOCOM: Roger. Following step.

MITCHELL: That last one is a long one.

MITCHELL: And, check, very easy to do. A little push and just spring right up.

Landing Site Named for Monk Cartographer

HOUSTON, Feb. 5 (WP).—Fra Mauro, the Apollo-14 landing site, was named for an Italian monk who 33 years before Christopher Columbus drew a remarkably accurate map of the known world in the shape of a wheel.

Fra Mauro's 1457 map now hangs in the Doge's Palace in Venice, where he lived.

Map experts at the Library of Congress describe it as the greatest expression of Renaissance mapmaking. Fra Mauro's map shows Africa and Asia more accurately than anything that had been done previously.

His name was attached to the highland area of the moon by Johannes Riccioli, a Jesuit astronomer at Bologna, Italy, who in 1651 developed the system of naming lunar features that is still used today.

THE LUNAR WALK—A diagram of the landing site showing the astronauts' tasks. LM is the location of the lunar module. On the first Extra Vehicular Activity (EVA-1), Friday, Capt. Shepard and Comdr. Mitchell laid out the Apollo Lunar Science Experiment Package (ALSEP) some 300 to 400 feet in front of the lander, then made a geology traverse to a sampling site and around the Doublet craters. The round trip distance of the first moon walk was 2,500 to 3,000 feet. EVA-2, Saturday will cover about 3,900 feet to the rim of the principal objective, the Cone crater. Core samples will be taken with drills during the second outing.

STAR CRATER

NEIGHBOR CRATERS

LM

WEIRD CRATER

EVA-1

DOUBLE CRATERS (DOUBLET)

SCIENTIFIC SITE (ALSEP)

TRIPLE CRATERS (TRIPLET)

CONE CRATER

SUN DIRECTION

VALLEY CRATER

CORE SAMPLE

FLANK CRATER

OUTPOST CRATER

Los Angeles Times.

Dust Hazard Cut Sharply On Antares

Earlier Apollo Made Blind Landing

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT).—Because dust churned by the spacecraft's rocket engine added so much to the hazards of the Apollo-12 moon landing in 1969, the Apollo-14 vehicle was equipped with a modified control system to simplify the final maneuvers.

What the space agency engineers did, essentially, was to make some intricate changes in a computer program for the lunar module's primary guidance.

The change promised one great advantage. In the final moments of the landing, when dust could be expected again to obliterate the view from the cockpit window, the two astronauts on board could delegate the job of halting any horizontal spacecraft motion—forward, back, right or left.

In effect, they could make an automatic, hands-off landing. The Apollo-12 moon landing, which spurred the change, proved in retrospect to have been a good deal more perilous than it seemed at the time.

The crew chief pilot, Comdr. Charles Conrad Jr., maneuvered the two-man lunar module over a relatively clear spot that looked favorable for a landing.

He thought he was about 1,000 feet from an abandoned Surveyor vehicle in a crater that served as a landmark, and about 500 feet from the crater's edge. He began descending the final few hundred feet, at the same time seeking to halt any horizontal motion with a control stick in his right hand.

The dust storm enveloped the craft. The pilot could no longer guard against horizontal movements by watching the ground; he had to shift to gauges on the dashboard. However, the pointers were unsteady to follow because they jiggled and wobbled more than they should have.

Comdr. Conrad let the craft continue its descent to the surface, figuring that he had been over a good spot and had eliminated most, if not all, horizontal movement.

The outcome was fine. Nevertheless, the touchdown was 500 feet closer to the Surveyor than the pilot had expected, and just 20 feet from the edge of the crater.

Officials say that the crater wall was shallow enough to keep the lunar craft upright. But what was started to avoid a repetition of Comdr. Conrad's battle with the dust.

Recovery Ship Finds Mountains

BOARD USS NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5 (AP).—The Apollo-14 recovery ship has discovered two unknown mountains on the ocean floor in a relatively uncharted area of the South Pacific.

The New Orleans's electronic equipment spotted a 36-mile-wide mountain 22 miles east of New Island, 1,300 miles south of the Equator.

It stands 10,300 feet high with jagged peaks and canyons. A mountain 5,400 feet tall was discovered 17 miles east-northeast of Tau Island, 975 miles below the Equator. Its peak lies 10,000 feet below the ocean's surface.

'Moses' Shepard's Promised Land

HOUSTON, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—"They can't call him Old Man Moses any more. He reached his promised land," Mrs. Louise Shepard said after today's moon landing.

The wife of 47-year-old veteran astronaut Alan Shepard, who pioneered America's space program ten years ago, exclaimed excitedly "Good! good! they made it!" as the spidery lunar craft Antares touched down.



THAT'S HER MAN—Mrs. Edgar D. Mitchell touches her husband's figure on her Houston home set as Comdr. Mitchell's visit on the moon was relayed by TV Friday.

Men Walk the Moon Again

(Continued from Page 1)

touched down at "the flattest point around."

"We're on the surface," exclaimed Comdr. Mitchell, a rookie spaceman.

"We made a good landing," said Capt. Shepard.

Capt. Shepard said: "We were a little slow weren't we."

Comdr. Mitchell then told mission control in Houston: "We're on an 8-degree slope."

Any slope up to about 30 degrees from the horizontal is good for blast-off from the moon. Eight degrees presents no problem.

On the ground, the astronauts' families and ground controllers whooped with delight as the astronauts reported touchdown.

55 Minutes Late

The astronauts spent almost five hours between the landing and moonwalk getting the Antares shipshape, eating and donning their bulky white moon suits. They were 55 minutes late getting out of the lander because of trouble with their backpack communications.

Capt. Shepard's descent to the gray, dusty surface was telecast by a camera mounted on the lander. He then put a cover over his lens to avoid the sun damage that ruined Apollo-13's telecasts 15 months ago and moved it to a tripod 50 feet away.

Comdr. Mitchell scooped a small sample of rocks and soil from the rim of a small crater 25 feet from Antares. This contingency sample was stowed away in case the astronauts were forced to leave the moon ahead of schedule.

When the astronauts panned the television camera around the spacecraft, viewers saw a gray lunar surface heavily pocked with small craters.

"We are in fact in a low area," Capt. Shepard said. "There seems to be a general swell, a wide valley, between triple and double craters."

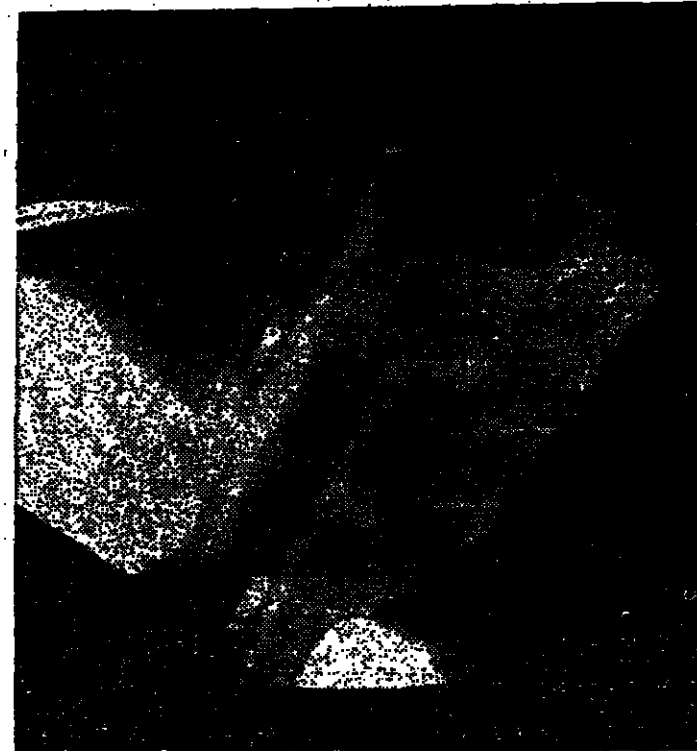
After planting the flag, Capt. Shepard and Comdr. Mitchell gingerly unloaded the photonium-238 nuclear fuel which will power the automated observatory for years. They carefully handled the graphite-encased cask on the end of the rod because of radiation heating.

They removed a rickshaw-like cart they will haul up to the rim of Cone crater during their second moonwalk tomorrow.

In this setting the astronauts hunted for "football-sized" rock somewhere close around Antares for geologists, who need bigger stones than those brought back by Apollo-11 and 12.

After their walk today Capt. Shepard and Comdr. Mitchell crawled back into the lunar lander.

But first they spent an hour "thumping" the moon's surface to create mini-quakes which were analyzed by the lab equipment.



NUMBER SIX—Comdr. Edgar D. Mitchell climbs down the ladder of Antares to become sixth man on the moon.

ment. Fourteen of the 21 planned "thumps," each about the strength of a 22-caliber rifle bullet, went off. They also collected two "small football-sized" rocks, 15 others the size of walnuts and some more moon dust.

"You're a mess," Capt. Shepard told Comdr. Mitchell as they tried to clean off before entering Antares. "It looks like you've been wallowing in mud," said Comdr. Mitchell.

They climbed back into the lunar lander at 1928 GMT, after four-and-a-half-hour hours on the surface. They had a meal and started a ten-hour rest period at 2100 GMT.

Then ground controllers discovered the leak in Comdr. Mitchell's moon suit.

"It's not dangerous, but it's higher than we expected to see," said flight director M.P. Frank. "I think it's quite likely it will have an effect (on the second scheduled moonwalk)."

If the leak remains constant, Mr. Frank said tomorrow's moonwalk likely would be held to four hours and 15 minutes rather than the maximum five hours mission planners had hoped for.

The spacemen had started the mission's latest phase by separating the spidery lunar lander Antares from the command ship at 0551 GMT. They such a matter-of-fact way they might have been parking their car at Cape Kennedy.

"We're free," was all Capt. Shepard and Comdr. Mitchell said as they slowly drifted away from Kitty Hawk.

Maj. Roosa took a look out his window at Antares and chuckled: "You all look mighty pretty out there."

Then, at about 0940 GMT, Maj. Roosa successfully fired his big main engine to speed the ship by 73 feet per second making the orbit relatively circular at 94.4 by 72.4 miles.

Antares drifted away toward the moon's surface as Kitty Hawk headed outward to space.

The trouble with the lander's radar was only one in a series of the mission's problems. The mission began with a 40-minute launching delay at Cape Kennedy because of storm clouds. Three hours after blastoff, the docking mechanism which links the command capsule and moon lander failed to work until the astronauts' sixth try.

One of two batteries in the takeoff portion of the moon ship showed a low reading during a mid-flight inspection, but ground experts decided it was strong enough to get Capt. Shepard and Comdr. Mitchell off the moon.

There were also troubles with a landing craft radio antenna and the back-pack communications difficulties. All were overcome.

They will lift off from the moon tomorrow afternoon after 33 1/2 hours on the surface—two hours longer than the Apollo-12 crew—to link up with the orbiting Kitty Hawk. Apollo-14 is scheduled to splash down in the Pacific Tuesday night, 902 miles off American Samoa.

Remaining Flight Plan

Here are highlights of the remaining Apollo-14 flight plan. The timetable is subject to change at any time during the mission. Times are GMT.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6
0940—Lunar telecast begins, to last 7 hours 43 minutes.
1051—Captain Shepard leaves lunar module for second moon walk, followed by Commander Mitchell five minutes later. Astronauts take 8,900-foot walk to crater-topped hill and back, collecting lunar samples on the way.
1451—Astronauts return to lunar module, clean up, eat and discard excess equipment.
1947—Lunar module blasts off from moon surface and enters lunar orbit.

SUNDAY, FEB. 7
0942—Lunar module crashes on moon, impact recorded by seismometers left at Apollo-12 and Apollo-14 landing sites.
0157—Apollo-14 fires main engine to leave lunar orbit and head for earth.
0422—Astronauts begin 10-hour rest period.
1237—Mid-course correction, if needed.

MONDAY, FEB. 8
0653—Last telecast, for 30 minutes, showing astronauts' activities in space.
1653—Astronauts start 10-hour rest period.
2258—Mid-course correction, if needed.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9
1748—Last chance to correct course for return into earth's atmosphere.
2034—Command module separates from its service module.
2047—Command module aloft into atmosphere.
2101—Spacecraft splashes down in South Pacific, 900 miles south of Samoa.

Israel Weighs Response to Sadat Stand

Mrs. Meir Rejects Sinai Withdrawal

TEL AVIV, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Israel's "inner council" met today for a second day of tough discussions on Egypt's decision to continue the cease-fire for 30 days more while pressing a staged withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Suez Canal.

Reports from the canal front described the situation there as quiet on the first day of the Egyptian truce extension. By 11 a.m. the cease-fire was not to have expired until tonight and, therefore, the 30 days should have begun tomorrow.

Mrs. Meir summoned her "inner council," consisting of Deputy Premier Yigal Alon, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Foreign Minister Abba Eban to shape strategy to offset whatever possible response Mr. Sadat's speech might have drawn in the world's capital.

Tactical Move Seen

"His (Mr. Sadat's) promise to open (the Suez Canal)... about the Israeli defense forces withdrawal from the canal's east bank, is more than a tactical move designed to gain sympathy in international circles," the newspaper Haaretz said.

The first official comment on the Sadat speech came from Mr. Meir herself last night. She stood by Israel's policy that the cease-fire should be open-ended, if there is to be an atmosphere conducive to fruitful negotiations under UN envoy Gunnar Jarring.

3 States Back Egypt

BEIRUT, Feb. 5 (AP).—Libya, Sudan and Lebanon today quickly rallied behind Egypt's proposal that the Israelis withdraw from Sinai and that the Suez Canal be reopened.

U.S. for Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

and also caused concern that the indirect peace talks between the Arabs and the Israelis at the United Nations will have to be conducted as one official here put it, "under the gun."

Suez Canal Offer

The first reaction here to President Sadat's offer to reopen the Suez Canal to world shipping if Israel withdraws its troops from the eastern bank during the new truce period was that the offer is not necessarily related to the future of the cease-fire but, rather, represents a new negotiating position.

In some, some officials suggested Mr. Sadat may have been trying to show a new flexibility in demanding, in the immediate future, only a partial Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories.

Officials here believe that Cairo had been prepared all along to extend the truce, but that President Sadat, out of consideration for domestic opinion, needs a political justification.

Toys Not for Children

PARIS, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Children have been banned from the International Toy Fair opening here on Feb. 14, the organizers said. Toys, out of 20 countries, were not on show for fun, they added.

WEATHER

ALGAEVE... 0 57 Overcast
AMSTERDAM... 7 45 Overcast
ANKARA... 4 39 Very cloudy
ANTWERP... 10 41 Overcast
BEIRUT... 18

Vietnam: Communications Breakdown

When reporters and government officials come to the point of haggling over an "embargo" on the fact that there is an "embargo" on the existence of an "embargo" on a "background press conference," they are talking to themselves, as far as the public is concerned, and this is always a bad sign. When the subject at hand is what the U.S. government is up to in Vietnam and the result is very nearly a total breakdown of the power to communicate—both ways—it is worse than a bad sign; it begins to approach a crisis in the capacity to govern in a free society.

Without reciting the full history of the famous "embargo on the embargo," it is enough to note that it began with a relatively routine "background" press conference by Gen. Abrams in Saigon last week, in which he outlined to newsmen the details of a very large prospective joint operation by American and South Vietnamese troops aimed at enemy infiltration routes through Laos and into the northern provinces of South Vietnam. The information was to be held for release, presumably until the military felt its publication would not endanger the operation, which is also fairly standard procedure; an embargo, which is to say news blackout, was also placed upon the fact that the background had even taken place. Naturally, bits and pieces of the news leaked out, as they always do (usually to reporters who were not there and therefore were not bound by the embargo's terms). And so the newspapers and networks who were represented were confronted with rumors and speculations which they could not print themselves, but which they also could not ignore. So they did their own speculating, on the basis of what was being published elsewhere, and at this point things began to get rough.

In Saigon and in Washington, officials tried to nail down the news lid by threatening to take away the Vietnam press credentials of at least three newspapers, including this one: White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler joined in this game, with a warning of deep trouble for one offender. There were ugly insinuations about "endangering the lives of American troops"—another familiar feature of these affairs which conveniently ignores the chronic inability to maintain security in an undeclared and unconventional war in which the conventional instrument of censorship cannot be employed. For reasons not readily explicable, this embargo dragged on far longer than most; it was extended twice, by which time its existence, and much of the information it sought

to conceal, was common knowledge to anybody who was interested.

The question is why, and to be perfectly frank about it, we don't know. But it does seem to us that the answer—or any fault—lies with the military, or with Pentagon information officers; the beleaguered Mr. Friedman was obviously encumbered by strict instructions from on high. Somebody presumably saw some virtue in sticking stoutly to a blackout on information about this operation long after the secrecy could do anything but harm. And this is precisely the point that we would make—there does not seem to be any realization among the powers that be in this administration of the sensitivity of the public mood to secrecy and obfuscations—to the same old shell game that has concealed almost every new twist and turn in the Vietnam war for so long. It is all very well to talk about the need for surprise and the security of our troops; almost anybody can appreciate these concerns. And it is only fair to say that if you read the public pronouncements of administration spokesmen with great care, and are disposed to believe what they say, there are logical enough explanations for what is going on now. Even Secretary Laird has been quite explicit about the limitations on our intentions at times and Secretary Rogers has talked in even plainer terms; we are getting out—"We couldn't change that under any conditions"; we are not committed to Cambodia's defense; we will not use American ground troops in Cambodia or Laos; we are bombing in Cambodia and Laos because that buys time for Vietnamization and for our withdrawal from the war.

It may not be the best answer, but it is rational. Except that Mr. Rogers also is capable of saying that "we do not rule out the use of air power to support Asians in any effort that they make to fight a common enemy," and it was his equivocation over the possibility of some new incursion into Laos that, rightly or wrongly, gave rise to a good part of the speculation during the time the embargo was supposedly in force.

So it comes down to communicating, in an atmosphere of extreme mistrust, with a public and with politicians who are ready to suspect the worst because that, by and large, is what in the past years they have come to expect. This is what makes it so difficult to understand why the administration kept its starchy silence for almost a week while speculation mounted steadily about "new invasions" and "expanded war" and "changes in policy" of which there is, at least so far, no evidence.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Collapse of Rolls

Rolls-Royce, the huge British aerospace company which also makes one of the world's finest automobiles, has gone into receivership and the British government calls its demise "a major national tragedy." Rolls' failure resulted from soaring costs in the development of an engine for the American Lockheed Aircraft Corp.'s TriStar jetliner, the L-1011.

The British government has said it would take over Rolls' engine operations that it regarded as vital to national defense, but has left open the question of continuing production of the TriStar engine, called the RB-211, whose costs have soared more than \$100 million above the fixed price.

Just two days earlier, Lockheed itself escaped bankruptcy by agreeing to take a fixed loss of \$200 million on its controversial C-5A jet transport for the United States Air Force, rather than go to litigation. Lockheed's creditors—including many banks and airlines—regarded the Pentagon's offer as a generous proposal, designed to rescue the company from bankruptcy. The settlement will still cost American taxpayers an estimated \$781 million.

Daniel J. Haughton, Lockheed's chairman, informed Lockheed's stockholders a few days ago that the company was proceeding

"satisfactorily" to negotiate new arrangements with its lending banks to get "additional financing for our L-1011 TriStar passenger transport and other programs," and that it would now "move quickly to formalize the C-5A, Cheyenne (helicopter) and ship construction settlements so as to assure uninterrupted progress."

The collapse of Rolls-Royce now reopens the issue, both for the U.S. government and for Lockheed's private creditors, of how much further they can go to rescue the company. On the British side, the minister of aviation, Frederick Corfield, told a stunned House of Commons that his government is undertaking "urgent discussions" with Lockheed and the United States government.

A congressional investigation into the problems of cost overruns and managerial performance at Lockheed—and other defense contractors—has become imperative before the U.S. government plunges ahead with another rescue operation. With the defense budget heading up again, it is more urgent than ever that more effective controls be established over both how defense procurement is conducted and, even more importantly, what the military decides to procure.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Shah Gets Tough

The Shah's message to the oil companies is tough. The demand for a 25 percent increase in the income of the oil-producing states is going to have deep effects, but the dimension of the increase is tolerable. The oil companies have done well during the past decade. Between 1959 and 1969 the revenue derived by the OPEC countries from oil rose by 8 percent. This would have done no more than offset the past three years' worth of imported manufactured goods.

Effectively, the value to these countries of their chief resource depreciated.

But the future of oil as a source of energy should weigh just as heavily with producers as with consumers. World resources of oil are reckoned to last three years at current levels of consumption. Unless new or alternative sources of energy are developed with unforeseen rapidity, the bargaining power of the oil-producing countries will wane before their resources do.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

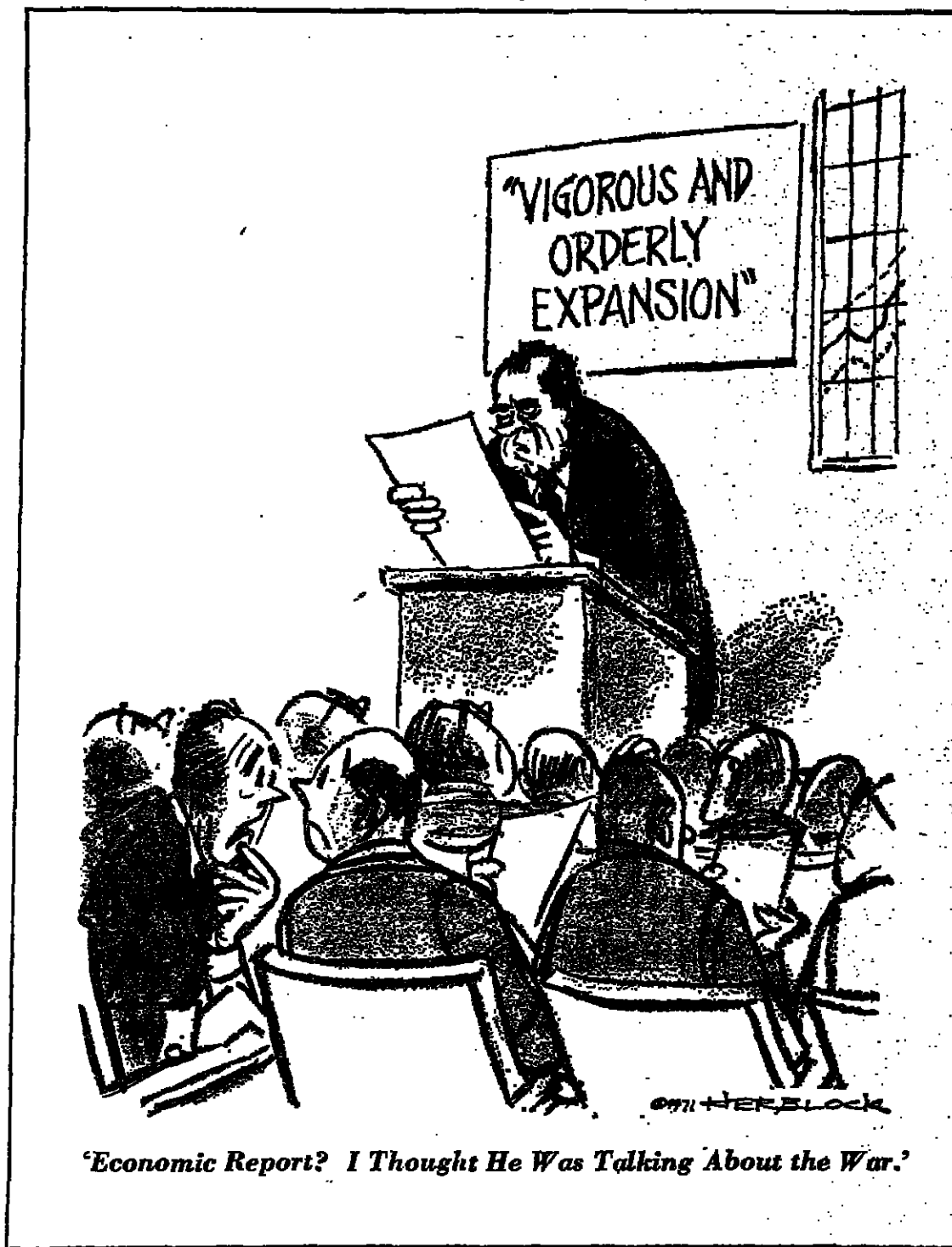
February 6, 1896

PARIS.—We notice that the Figaro correspondent at Rome was "more than a friend" of Signor Crispi. Without going into the special merits of the case at issue, it may not be out of place to remind our Paris contemporary that a newspaper correspondent, like an ambassador, should endeavor to be persona grata to the authorities where he is accredited. It certainly adds value to the dispatches if the correspondent is on friendly terms with the prime minister.

Fifty Years Ago

February 6, 1921

PARIS.—Mr. Arthur Evelyn-Lindet of London had the Voronoff operation performed on him last Monday in London and is now rapidly convalescing. He is seventy-four years of age and is one of the oldest and first men to undergo the operation. "I am convinced that my age and vigor will be pushed back thirty years," he said yesterday. The Voronoff operation consists of the transfer of the internal glands of a healthy young monkey to the patient.



U.S. Pullout Is a Bit Unreal

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The main issue in the latest flap over the "new" Vietnam is not the "new" Vietnam, but the "old" Vietnam. The South Vietnamese, with a million men under arms and an air force of over 600 planes, are still relying on massive U.S. air support to break up enemy troop concentrations and supplies.

The objective of scattering the Hanoi units and cutting their supply routes is clear enough. President Nixon's nightmare has always been that a smaller and smaller American expeditionary force would become more and more vulnerable to attack by any large and well-armed Communist force.

Accordingly, it is not hard to reconcile the strategy of withdrawal with the strategy of preventive strikes in Cambodia and Laos. It is a little harder to explain why the American people have to be told about the allied buildup by the Communists, whom the news blackout is supposed to fool, but why so much U.S. air power?

The experts at the Pentagon have been saying that South Vietnamese pilots and maintenance men now compare favorably with their American counterparts, that North Vietnam has about 91 MIG-21s and 166 other MIG-17s and 19s and that these planes do not add up to much of an air threat in South Vietnam.

Ally's "Efficiency" The Pentagon experts also say that the South Vietnamese have become quite proficient in flying transport, tactical reconnaissance and close air support missions, and that their 32 squadrons and 600 planes will be almost doubled by the summer of 1973 and supplemented by three squadrons of fighters by 1974 or 1975.

A little less of a news blackout on this timetable for the Saigon air force would be helpful, for if a million-man army and a 600-plane air force is not enough to deal with the threat from the North, is the American Air Force to keep on blessing that wretched peninsula until the Saigon air force is ready in 1974 or 1975? Is this what is meant by "getting out"?

The war has not been a major political issue in the last few months because the casualties have dropped, a timetable for withdrawal seemed to have been set and everybody has been assured that the South Vietnamese were taking over responsibility for the war even faster than anticipated, but if the American war effort is to go on into the middle seventies, maybe the whole question of withdrawal should be explored again.

It is true that the administration has recently decided to speed up the training and equipping of the Saigon air force. In 1969, the Johnson administration decided to build a 20-squadron force for the South Vietnamese. In 1968, this target was moved to 40 squadrons, not yet complete, but as Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard recently told William Beecher of The New York Times, Saigon will not be completely self-sufficient in both offensive and defensive air power until the new International fighter, now in an advanced stage of development, is in full production and even then, he said, we may have to stick around in Thailand or somewhere else.

What these Pentagon projections and calculations about timetables, and self-sufficiency never seem to

take into account, however, is that whatever we put into Saigon to make it self-sufficient, the Russians and Chinese can match and challenge Saigon's self-sufficiency. This is a game both sides could play for decades.

Pull of Mistrust The recent flap over the six-day news blackout in Saigon and Washington is only the latest indication of the element of mistrust that still poisons all discussions of the war in this capital.

No senator would ask for public information that might produce American casualties in the movements along the Laotian border, but senators have been misled so many times in the last five years about what the administration said it was doing in Vietnam that many

of them now simply do not believe what they are told. One day they are assured of the spectacular success of the Cambodian invasion, but before long they are told U.S. air power will be used anywhere in Cambodia or Laos against any force that might "ultimately" attack our troops. One day they are assured that no American troops are in Cambodia and the next some are found in civilian clothes at the Cambodian capital's airport.

So again there is a rising debate about when the United States really is "getting out," when the Saigon regime will be self-sufficient, if ever, what role the U.S. Air Force is expected to play in the future and what the rest of us are supposed to believe meanwhile.

LONDON.—A perspective American lawyer remarked here recently on how the governments of supposedly capitalist nations cushion key industries nowadays—protect big companies, when they are thought vital to the economy, from the consequences of their own inefficiency. "In those areas," he said, "failure is not allowed."

That can no longer be said of Edward Heath's Britain. The Conservative government decision to let Rolls-Royce die means that no management in this country can now count on public money to save it.

The message is a rough one, not difficult for other troubled giants of British industry to understand. More well-known company names may be on the bankruptcy lists before long. Overnight, the business climate has become less comfortable. It is just the way Prime Minister Heath wants it, for unlike most big businessmen he really believes in ruthless competitive enterprise.

But the message is not for management only. It is just as much a warning to greedy or ambitious union leaders. The Rolls-Royce drama will affect the whole British strategy against rising wages and prices. And it might suggest a thought or two to American economists and politicians worrying about inflation.

A fundamental reason for the inflation raging in most Western economies, it is now widely agreed, is that the balance of bargaining power between unions and management has somehow gone askew. Even with unemployment at high levels in the United States and Britain, companies are giving way to wage demands that would have been dismissed as fantastic a few years ago.

Why? Sir Fred Catterwood, a businessman who directs the National Economic Development Council, suggests one reason: Industry in developed countries has become much more capital-intensive. When a factory had large numbers of workers toiling away on simple machines, the employer could walk out a strike because it saved his biggest expense, the payroll. But now he may have millions sunk into an automated production line, and more into a sophisticated distribution system. The capital cost is so high that it really hurts to stop production. He will pay a great deal to avoid a strike. Whatever its origin, the evident

take into account, however, is that whatever we put into Saigon to make it self-sufficient, the Russians and Chinese can match and challenge Saigon's self-sufficiency. This is a game both sides could play for decades.

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Letters

A-Arms and Vietnam

The Feb. 3 edition of your newspaper carries an article by C.L. Sulzberger, "Kriegspiel" in Vietnam, in which a recent work of mine is quoted entirely out of context. It has been made to seem that I would "accuse," and possibly advise, the nuclearization of the war in Vietnam. I am further pictured as being callous to the use of nuclear weapons against mainland China. And if that were not enough, we are told that my article has very likely confused and terrified political and military leaders in Communist capitals.

I should have expected better of Mr. Sulzberger. What he implies is absurd. The official abstract of the article, a technical work appearing in a special number of "The Annals of the American Academy in Political and Social Science" devoted to "How Wars End" makes my intention crystal clear: "Examining traditional concepts of warfare, the author finds that civilians have not normally been considered appropriate targets of violence and that civilian productivity and homestead morale are largely irrelevant in conditions of thermobaric war. . . . There are thus important moral and practical reasons for adopting open titles and sanctuary policies to spare civilians and reduce overall deaths. Three cities are examined in detail: open cities and sanctuary policies at the time of a hypothetical war with the U.S.S.R. . . . The Warsaw Pact allies, and finally in the event of a future war, again hypothetical, with mainland China."

Nuclear war is not a pleasant subject to discuss under any circumstances. But the weapons exist by the thousands and some of us do not think it incumbent on each of us to use short of indiscriminate slaughter. Introducing the scenarios themselves is the additional disclaimer: "The scenarios will be very cursory; the purpose is only to illuminate a few possibilities for the use of sanctuaries, not to add the initiation or fighting of a nuclear war."

Mr. Sulzberger seems to think I am unaware of the political repercussions that would follow their use. But on the Chinese scenario itself, I concluded with the warning: "We have, of course, left out of our consideration the reactions of the Soviet Union, other political organizations. . . . that might be against our policy. . . . The Chinese themselves. Any or all of these might change the above scenario enormously. . . . We are therefore not arguing for the invasion of North Vietnam or the early use in a U.S.-Chinese war of nuclear weapons by the United States."

I suppose it will always be one of the trouble spots of a free society that political journalists get hold of technical works they are not competent to read. But again, as I have said, I would have expected better of Mr. Sulzberger. In any event there remains the question of my actual record and advice on Vietnam. The reverse of what Mr. Sulzberger implies is the case: I have been

squaring against our Indochinese adventures, in print, since 1961, and my books, "The New Politics," "The Politics of Bystanderism" and "Power and Impotence."

Since 1969 in Pentagon briefings and lectures at the War Colleges and Service Academies I have repeatedly warned against committing American lives and interests to a marginal and unworthy venture. Never denying the facts that would have to be paid, I have uniformly advised that we cut our losses and get out. When the late Sen. Robert Kennedy was shot, I was even then, at his request, in process of drafting a position paper for him entitled "No More Vietnam."

Does Mr. Sulzberger think as he reads today's news from Cambodia and Laos that a last desperate venture, an invasion of North Vietnam, is wholly out of the question? Does he think it impossible, if America were to invade the North, that ultimately the Chinese might intervene too? If, as I pointed out in my hypotheticals, there had been a massive American defeat, would the American people really abhor the use of nuclear weapons against the Chinese "to save American lives"?

Mr. Sulzberger states: "I cannot personally imagine any scenario bringing nuclear weapons into Indochina." I do not think the United States is going to use nuclear weapons against anybody for a long time to come. But what Mr. Sulzberger says tells us a good deal more about the limitations of imagination than about the plausible terrors of this world.

EDMUND STILLMAN,
Hudson Institute Director,
European Division,
Paris.

A Decision

Writing to the Herald Tribune these days usually requires making a decision: whether to challenge those readers who seem to feel it their duty to regularly write in and misinform us on Southeast Asia, or whether to examine columns by column (word by word) in some cases would be more realistic. I have the latter choice. I have recently acquired (and tentatively) political columns—such as Mr. Anthony Lewis.

After writing several dozen letters in my head on the subject, I've accepted the impracticality of my ambition to debunk all the bunk. For example, just to shoot down the latest exaltation of bombing from some Professor Taylor (who might also be thought of indicting the two McNamaras, Truman and Abe Lincoln for war crimes) would spill this fine column into a waste newspaper.

Bern.

U.S. Defense Outlays

There are some interesting facts to be gleaned from Mr. Nixon's budget picture for the coming two years (FY 71-72, 1971).

For instance in spite of Mr. Nixon's avowed drastic reductions in defense, the budget remains at an enormous high figure, \$76.443 billion. Whom are we defending us against for all this money? Or whom do we expect to defend during the next year? On the one hand we have the administration's promise to put an end to the undeclared war in Southeast Asia and bring our boys home and on the other hand we have a high defense budget, some \$5.9 percent.

By comparison, the proposed budget for education and manpower, subjects of extreme necessity in our Community Development and Housing, another score point, will get 1.8 percent. Health 7 percent and International affairs 1.5 percent.

Thus, education, community development, housing, health and international affairs together receive 14.3 percent—ridiculous when we consider that the means to survive in this world of ours are based on at least three of the latter four categories: health, education and community development. Insofar as international affairs are concerned, we rank among the most delinquent nations in this world, thus 1.6 percent or nothing at all is about the same.

The allocation of nearly 36 percent to defense, the maintenance of planes that don't fly and submarines that don't sub and a goodly percentage of our population doesn't have a pair of shoes and doesn't know where the next meal is coming from, is criminal.

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Published and printed by International Tribune at 415 West 125th Street, New York 1, N.Y.
Telephone: 234-3400. Telex: 23400. The Director of the publication: Walter S. Taylor.

Subscription	3 mos 12 mos 24 mos	Subscription	3 mos 12 mos 24 mos
Algeria (air)	15.00	30.00	50.00
Algeria (sea)	10.00	20.00	35.00
Argentina (air)	15.00	30.00	50.00
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Belgium (sea)	10.00	20.00	35.00
Canada (air)	15.00	30.00	50.00
Canada (sea)	10.00	20.00	35.00
France (air)	15.00	30.00	50.00
France (sea)	10.00	20.00	35.00
Germany (air)	15.00	30.00	50.00
Germany (sea)	10.00	20.00	35.00
Greece (air)	15.00	30.00	50.00
Greece (sea)	10.00	20.00	35.00
India (air)	25.00	50.00	80.00
India (sea)	15.00	30.00	50.00
Italy (air)	15.00	30.00	50.00
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Japan (air)	25.00	50.00	80.00
Japan (sea)	15.00	30.00	50.00
South Africa (air)	25.00	50.00	80.00
South Africa (sea)	15.00	30.00	50.00
Spain (air)	15.00	30.00	50.00
Spain (sea)	10.00	20.00	35.00
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Taiwan (air)	25.00	50.00	80.00
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Turkey (air)	25.00	50.00	80.00
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U.S.S.R. (air)	25.00	50.00	80.00
U.S.S.R. (sea)	15.00	30.00	50.00

9,000 Protest in Rome

Grenade Attack on Crowd Touches Off Marches in Italy

ROME, Feb. 5 (AP)—A grenade attack on a crowd in southern Italy touched off street fighting and a nationwide general strike today as demands for the crushing of neo-Fascist terrorist gangs.

French Strike Doesn't Halt All the Mails

PARIS, Feb. 5 (AP)—Post office and telephone workers, telegraph technicians, coal miners and other workers pursued a scattered series of strikes today as they were rebuffed in the face of a police.

Large amounts of mail were getting through despite the postal strike, now in its third day. The government estimated that only out 25 percent of the 276,000 employees, or about 65,000, were following it, but the unions say the figure is much higher. The postal strike is scheduled to end tomorrow.

The unions are protesting against plans to share postal and telephone systems with private industry. They also say that 100,000 telephone telegraph employees earn less than 1,000 francs a month and 80 percent less than 1,500 francs (\$270).

The automatic telephone system is working, but internationally, telegraph operators are accepting only government calls, with notices and other emergency messages.

Apollo Events Canceled
The government-operated television network was unable to keep full schedule, but the Apollo-14 events, given the highest priority, were well covered. Television technicians are protesting against what they call pay discrepancies between employees of the same rank and working conditions for higher salaries.

London Bus Service Halting As Strike Cuts Fuel Supply

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—London's bus services will grind to a halt tomorrow evening because of a strike by gasoline-tanker drivers. London Transport Service announced today.

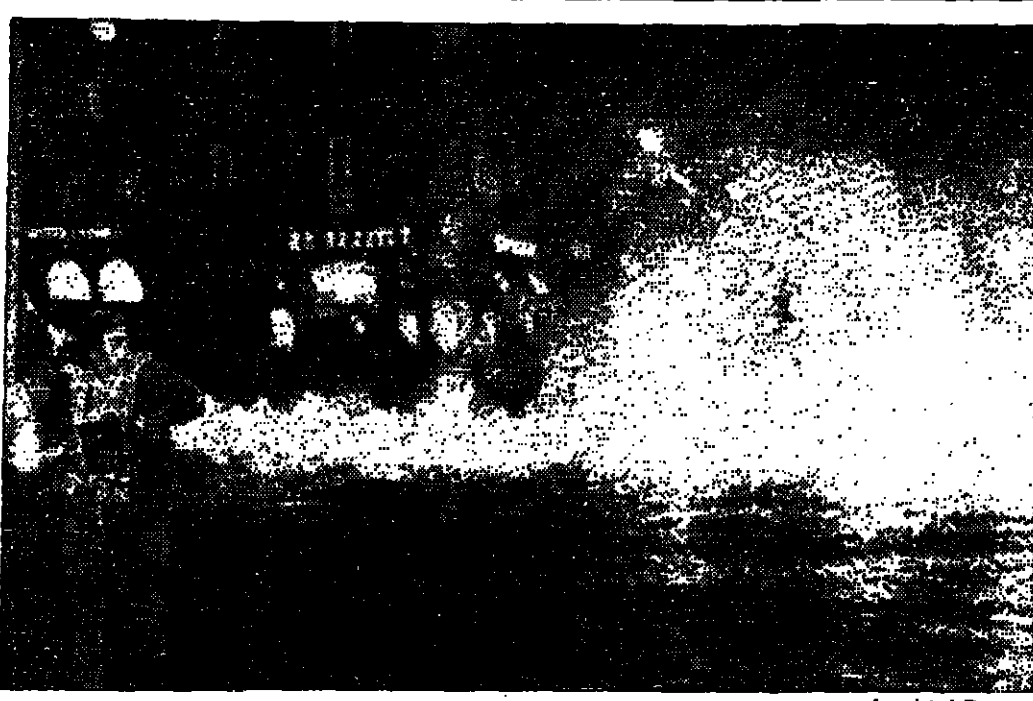
The tanker drivers' stoppage has used fuel supplies to only a few hours at normal rates of consumption, a statement said. Services will be halted tomorrow at 7 p.m. Monday morning.

London Transport said services will be cut to save fuel for other essential services. The tanker drivers' strike has also created a gasoline shortage in southern England. The 750 workers involved work for the Shell.

Spain Ends State Of Emergency in Basque Province
MADRID, Feb. 5 (UPI)—The government today lifted the state of emergency clamped over the Basque province of Guipuzcoa last December.

The decision was made during a cabinet meeting at which Generalissimo Francisco Franco presided.

The state of emergency was lifted one month early—it had been imposed for three months beginning Dec. 4 to forestall unrest in Guipuzcoa over the court-martial of 16 Basque nationalists in Burgos.



BLAZING BARRICADE—Gasoline burning in Piazza Venezia in Rome last night during violent clashes between police and leftist groups who were staging an anti-Neo-Fascist rally to protest the fatal bombings in Catanzaro, Calabria.

Sweden Hit By Walkout Of Trainmen

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 5 (AP)—Sweden was crippled today by a strike of 4,000 key government employees which halted most of the country's trains.

As negotiations stalled today, the government repeated its threat to lock out more than 30,000 members of the union if the men do not return to work.

Strike leaders defiantly declared emergency offers are filled and the strikers can hold out for up to two months. This could seriously hurt Sweden's economy as some industries would have to lay off workers if raw materials stopped coming in.

The strike today of the railroad employees, belonging to the National State Employees Union, added to walkouts begun earlier this week by the Academics Union.

Threat Could Widen
This union threatened yesterday to widen its walkout by next Friday to doctors, professors and sea pilots.

Both unions are claiming 20 percent salary increases to offset losses they claim were caused by inflation and the government's "equality" policies. The government, in some of the toughest and most complicated wage negotiations ever known here, has dug in its heels on its 7-8 percent increase limit.

The government has warned it will lock out union members next Friday unless the strike is settled. This would affect health, education, judicial and other key government departments, bringing the number of strike-bound employees to about 100,000.

French Students Hold 3 Policemen Captive 3 Hours

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France, Feb. 5 (AP)—Leftist students last night kidnapped three policemen and held them prisoner for three hours in the residential section of the university here.

Releasing the policemen shortly before midnight, the students said the officers had been watching student movements on the campus from an unmarked car, after the students had gathered to protest against a planned "South Vietnam Night" in honor of the Tet holiday.

University authorities, fearing demonstrations, had already banned the celebration.

Some 150 students wrecked three police cars with iron bars before dragging off the policemen. A Molotov cocktail was thrown into one car while the policemen were still inside, but failed to ignite.

Students phoned newspapers to tell them that they had found the police officers they seized were carrying press credentials.

Yugoslav-Albanian Ties
BELGRADE, Feb. 5 (AP)—Independent Communist Yugoslavia and its tiny pro-Chinese neighbor Albania today announced that they would exchange ambassadors.

Mr. Pompidou, accompanied by his wife, flew here from Nouakchott, Mauritania, where he began his tour on Wednesday.

Last night, President Pompidou said in Nouakchott that the presence of Chinese aid workers in Mauritania did not worry him and pledged to maintain French aid to the nation.

The French leader told a press conference after two talks with Mauritania President Moktar Ould Daddah: "France has no pretensions to a monopoly of cooperation (with Mauritania)."

Asked if he felt concerned at the presence here of large num-

Matyas Rakosi Dies at 79; Pre-Budapest Party Leader

BUDAPEST, Feb. 5 (AP)—Matyas Rakosi, 79, the Hungarian Communist party leader during the Stalinist years who had lived in the Soviet Union since he was exiled in 1956, died at Gorky today, according to the Hungarian news agency MTI.

Mr. Rakosi, who returned from the Soviet Union to Hungary in 1945 to take over the re-formed Communist party, held power until mid-1956, when he was replaced by his former deputy, Ernoe Geroe. Both left for the Soviet Union when their policies led to the Hungarian uprising in 1956.

MTI said today that Mr. Rakosi had been in the Soviet Union "for medical treatment." It said he died in Gorky's hospital, following "grave and prolonged illness." It gave no obituary details.

Mr. Rakosi earned renown in the Communist post-war world for his remark that the Soviet-led states would win out against the West by using "savage" tactics—achieving their political strategy by little slice after slice.

Like Stalin, Mr. Rakosi also developed a cult of personality which finally became so unpopular with his fellow Hungarians that Nikita S. Khrushchev finally persuaded him to go to the Soviet Union as a virtual exile.

Mr. Rakosi's harsh rule had created a strong opposition which in 1956 rose and, mustering anti-Communist forces of all shades, began the open revolt in Budapest and throughout the country.

Richard Hellmann
RUE, N. Y., Feb. 5 (NYT)—Richard Hellmann, 94, founder of the mayonnaise company that has made his name familiar for more than half a century, died Tuesday in New York City. Mr. Hellmann consolidated his company with the Postum Company, now the General Foods Corporation, in 1927, but the mayonnaise still appears on grocery shelves bearing his name.

Born in Velschan, Germany, he started in the food business in his native home after a short illness. Mr. Hellmann consolidated his company with the Postum Company, now the General Foods Corporation, in 1927, but the mayonnaise still appears on grocery shelves bearing his name.

Lawrence Fanning
ANCHORAGE, Feb. 5 (NYT)—Lawrence Fanning, 36, editor and publisher of The Anchorage Daily News and formerly a top executive of the Marshall Field publishing enterprises in Chicago, died at a heart attack.

Mr. Fanning, born in Minneapolis, was 12 years old when he became a copy boy at The San Francisco Chronicle. In 1945, after having risen through the ranks of news editorships, he was named managing editor. He held that post for ten years.

In 1955, Mr. Fanning moved to Chicago to join the Field Enterprises, Inc. first as editor of The Sun-Times Syndicate Division, then, two years later, to The Sun-

Times as assistant executive editor. In 1959, he was named executive editor.

Dr. Brock Chisholm
VICTORIA, British Columbia, Feb. 5 (NYT)—Dr. Brock Chisholm, 74, the small-town doctor who became Director General of the World Health Organization, died here Tuesday in the Veterans Hospital.

Dr. Chisholm, a Canadian who was one of the world's most renowned psychiatrists, was a slight, friendly man whose soft-spoken pronouncements on such topics as war, overpopulation, superstition, man's future and Santa Claus could chill the blood or bring it to the boiling point.

Dr. Chisholm stirred an international storm in 1945, a speech in Ottawa in 1945. At that time, he remarked that any child who believes in Santa Claus has had his ability to think permanently injured.

The theme of that speech was that peace could be assured only by the concept of the upbringing of children and teaching them in ways of compassion, tolerance and understanding the requirements of world citizenship.

Bernard B. Spindel
CARMEL, N.Y., Feb. 5 (AP)—Bernard B. Spindel, 48, a professional wiretapper under a prison sentence for his electronic eavesdropping on the wife of Huntington Hartford, died Wednesday at a hospital here.

He was described on one occasion as being "the No. 1 big-league freelance eavesdropper and wiretapper in the United States." Those willing to pay for his time and efforts had the benefit of his talents, whether they were husbands or wives checking on the faithfulness (or unfaithfulness) of their partners, or businessmen checking on employees or competitors.

Not infrequently his clients were underworld figures. On the other hand, Mr. Spindel also provided the benefit of his knowledge to various governmental bodies over the years. In the 1950s, for example, he served as a consultant to the New York City Anti-Crime Committee.

Raoul Hausmann
LIMOGES, France, Feb. 5 (AP)—Raoul Hausmann, 84, an anti-Nazi Austrian writer who was a member of the surrealist Dadaist school, died here Monday. It was learned today.

Mr. Hausmann came to France in 1936 and lived in Paris until 1940, when he took refuge from the invading Nazis in a farm near Peyrat-le-Chateau in the central Haute-Vienne department. He had written numerous anti-German and anti-Nazi articles for magazines including Die Freistadt and Der Sturm.

Mr. Hausmann was first noted as a member of the Dadaist movement in 1920 with his satirical anti-German work "Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah."

In 1928 he published "Dada Letters" (Courrier Dada) in Paris and recently "The Eccentric Sensualist" was published in Cambridge, England. Shortly before his death he completed "Sagornorm," to be published by Editions Henry Fagge in Brussels.

2 Paris Gunmen Grab \$360,000 in Old Coins
PARIS, Feb. 5 (AP)—Two gunmen held up a Paris coin dealer today and made off with old coins valued at two million francs (\$360,000) police said.

The men tied up two employees of the shop at 77 Rue de Richelieu and scooped the coins into briefcases and a paper bag. One of the men was said to have spoken perfect English during the holdup.

Three Irish Ministers Named In Testimony on Gunrunning

DUBLIN, Feb. 5 (AP)—A political crisis threatened Ireland today over testimony that three leading cabinet ministers had direct knowledge of secret gunrunning deals last spring.

The disclosure of Belgian hotel owner Albert Luyckx to a parliamentary inquiry threatened to deepen the already wide split in Premier Jack Lynch's Fianna Fail (Soldiers of Destiny) party.

Mr. Luyckx was arrested in Belgium in 1945 and sentenced to 20 years hard labor on charges of collaborating with the Nazis. He escaped and fled to Ireland in 1948 and now runs a luxury hotel on the outskirts of Dublin.

The Belgian's testimony to the inquiry group yesterday involved Foreign Minister Patrick Hillery, Finance Minister George Colley and Transport Minister Brian Lenihan. Mr. Luyckx claimed all three had direct knowledge of various visits he had made to Austria and West Germany to buy arms to smuggle into Northern Ireland.

Mr. Luyckx also claimed that both Mr. Hillery and Mr. Colley had arms talks with "people from the North" in his hotel.

Money Missing
The parliamentary inquiry is investigating charges of misuse of a £100,000 (\$240,000) fund set up last year by the Irish government for the relief of victims of religious riots in Northern Ireland.

Government officials said about \$80,000 (\$192,000) was spent for proper purposes but about £20,000 (\$48,000) is still unaccounted for. Charges of gunrunning deals erupted last May and two cabinet ministers, Charles Haughey and Neil Blaney, were dismissed by Mr. Lynch over them.

Messrs. Luyckx, Haughey, Blaney, army intelligence Capt. James Kelly and Belfast Catholic leader John Woodruff Field, widow of Marshall Field 4th, moved to Anchorage. In 1957, he purchased The Anchorage Daily News for a price estimated at \$600,000. He still retained his links with Field Enterprises, however, serving on the board of directors.

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Bernard B. Spindel
CARMEL, N.Y., Feb. 5 (AP)—Bernard B. Spindel, 48, a professional wiretapper under a prison sentence for his electronic eavesdropping on the wife of Huntington Hartford, died Wednesday at a hospital here.

He was described on one occasion as being "the No. 1 big-league freelance eavesdropper and wiretapper in the United States." Those willing to pay for his time and efforts had the benefit of his talents, whether they were husbands or wives checking on the faithfulness (or unfaithfulness) of their partners, or businessmen checking on employees or competitors.

Not infrequently his clients were underworld figures. On the other hand, Mr. Spindel also provided the benefit of his knowledge to various governmental bodies over the years. In the 1950s, for example, he served as a consultant to the New York City Anti-Crime Committee.

Raoul Hausmann
LIMOGES, France, Feb. 5 (AP)—Raoul Hausmann, 84, an anti-Nazi Austrian writer who was a member of the surrealist Dadaist school, died here Monday. It was learned today.

Mr. Hausmann came to France in 1936 and lived in Paris until 1940, when he took refuge from the invading Nazis in a farm near Peyrat-le-Chateau in the central Haute-Vienne department. He had written numerous anti-German and anti-Nazi articles for magazines including Die Freistadt and Der Sturm.

Mr. Hausmann was first noted as a member of the Dadaist movement in 1920 with his satirical anti-German work "Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah."

In 1928 he published "Dada Letters" (Courrier Dada) in Paris and recently "The Eccentric Sensualist" was published in Cambridge, England. Shortly before his death he completed "Sagornorm," to be published by Editions Henry Fagge in Brussels.

2 Paris Gunmen Grab \$360,000 in Old Coins
PARIS, Feb. 5 (AP)—Two gunmen held up a Paris coin dealer today and made off with old coins valued at two million francs (\$360,000) police said.

The men tied up two employees of the shop at 77 Rue de Richelieu and scooped the coins into briefcases and a paper bag. One of the men was said to have spoken perfect English during the holdup.

Five Garages Are Blown Up In Ulster Riots

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Feb. 5 (AP)—A plastic bomb explosion blew up five garages in a Protestant district of Belfast today as riots erupted anew in the capital.

British troops moved in to chase away a mob of rioters who had hijacked a gasoline tanker truck.

The explosion and outbreaks of street skirmishing followed a night of rioting in Belfast in which gasoline and nail bombs exploded among British soldiers battling Catholic extremists.

Thirty-nine rioters were arrested. City officials canceled bus service in the trouble areas of the city. Three buses were hijacked and one was destroyed in last night's flareups.

Garage Bombing
Police said no one was injured in the latest explosion, which tore the roofs off five empty garages in the Shankill Road district.

A British Army spokesman said Belfast parish priests helped reduce violence in last night's street battles. He said priests in the Leeson Street area persuaded residents to stay home and ignore agitators from the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

IRA "troublemakers" and "hoofers" had urged residents to attack the security forces, he said.

Duke of Kent's Unit
British forces in the North were reinforced today by an infantry battalion including an armored task force led by the Duke of Kent, Queen Elizabeth's cousin and 11th in line of succession to the throne.

The duke, a major in the Royal Scots Greys Regiment, is the first member of the royal family to go into a combat situation since Prince Philip, the queen's husband, served aboard a destroyer in World War II.

Trips to Continent
The Belgian told the committee of inquiry he had made a number of trips to West Germany and Austria to act as interpreter for Capt. Kelly, who spoke no German. The missions were to purchase arms from a German dealer named only as Herr Schuster of Hamburg.

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200 Injured In New Delhi Street Clash

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5 (Reuters)—More than 100 riot police and students were injured here as they clashed outside the Indian High Commission for the third day in a row.

Police fired six rounds in the air and several hundred groups of students chased groups of students away from the blue-domed building and they fought running battles outside the Australian and United States missions, a few hundred yards away.

Steel-helmeted policemen in gas masks chased groups of students away from the blue-domed building and they fought running battles outside the Australian and United States missions, a few hundred yards away.

Several stones landed in the Indian High Commission grounds and two tear-gas shells fired by police fell in the American compound.

No damage or injuries were reported.

Two young Kashmiri "Freedom Fighters" who seized the Feroz Friendship plane during a domestic flight last Saturday forced pilot to fly to Lahore.

On Tuesday, after the passengers and crew had been allowed to return to India by bus, they the plane up.

India yesterday banned all Pakistani flights over Indian territory in protest against the destruction of the airliner.

The Indian government said the ban—which seriously disrupts air links between West and East Pakistan—was a continuation of compensation settled by Pakistan for the plane's cargo, passenger baggage and mail.

In Bombay, dock workers today boycotted all Pakistani vessels which touched Pakistani ports in protest against blowing up of the airliner.

"The Port Trust Workers' Union said the ban, announced yesterday, would continue until the two jokers—granted political asylum by Pakistan—were handed over to India."

Pakistan Protests
ISLAMABAD, Feb. 5 (Reuters)—Pakistan today accused India of using "threats and pressures" to ban Pakistani flights over territory.

Official sources said the government has decided to maintain present level of services between East and West Pakistan through alternative routes.

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Theater in London

2 Plays Offer Food For Philosophizing

By John Walker

LONDON, Feb. 5.—It has been a great week for philosophical speculation on such matters as "Dion and reality and the substance and purpose of the theatrical experience. By its nature, the stage is an ideal place to mirror, if not answer, the first problem and, for art's sake, is spending more and more time contemplating the second.

Two plays, one traditional, the other experimental, consider the matter: Jean-Paul Sartre's splendid comedy "Kean" at the Globe Theatre and the brilliant, witty "Offending the Audience" by the young German dramatist Peter Handke.

Sartre grafted his existential concerns on to Alexandre Dumas's high romantic play about England's most celebrated actor as a vehicle for Pierre Brasseur, nearly 20 years ago. Now, graced with a superb performance by Alan Badel, and crisply translated and directed by Frank Harter, "Kean" is frequently hilarious and never less than hugely enjoyable. Both plays bring on intellectual vertigo.

The audience can enjoy not only Badel playing Kean but Badel playing Kean playing Othello, advancing on the footlights to wipe off his makeup and ask who they have come to see. Othello, of course, they, of course, have come to see Mr. Badel in a part that exactly matches his abilities.

Activity Actor

He has always been an actor, with a grand manner allied to a keen wit. Here, he alternately inflates and deflates himself as Kean—beast by drink, deity, and the 18th-century equivalent of grouse—undisciplined, untrained, and undisciplined to popular heroes and actors. Wondering if he exists outside the characters he plays, he settles in a chair, strikes an attitude, and leaps up with the cry "Richard III," only to settle back and realize that he's now doing Hamlet.

Apart from Mr. Badel, there is an abundance of wit and high spirits, from the sets after the manner of Victorian twopenny colored toy theaters to the acting of Ken Wymann as Kean's long-suffering dresser and Felicity Kendal as his determined seducer. Even more than Handke, Sartre is unkind to his audience, scornful of its theatrical taste. It is an imagination that he does not have a high opinion of Dumas's original text, but his fibres are so elegantly phrased that it becomes a joy to be insulted.

Mr. Handke wrote "Offending the Audience," the first of his plays to be translated into English, without either indicating how the lines should be distributed among the actors or including stage directions. Naïf Yavin, the director, and his actors from Inter-Artion's The Other Company—Jane Bond, Judy Noman, Andrew Norton, and Robert Walker—have made of it a dazzling intellectual exercise, a critique of an audience's theatrical expectations that continually pulls the rug

Curiously, it is acting that gets in the way at Young Vic's revival of Samuel Beckett's "Quad," done in a stark white clinical setting. As Hamm, Harold Innocent acts accordingly, veering between a morose impression of a dying Wolf, all tremulous snoring, and Dylan Thomas, at his most poetry-reading pompous. Fascinating though it is, the performance obscures Beckett's words.

More and more, the play seems an anti-temperament denial of the possibilities of rebirth. The moment that Hamm discards his gaff and his three-legged toy dog echoes Prospero breaking his wand and throwing away his books, except that one is a gesture of trust and renewal, and the other the final pointlessness act in a dead world.

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MICHAEL GIBSON.

Britain Launches

A Campaign to

Save St. Paul's

LONDON, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—St. Paul's Cathedral is in danger of collapsing, according to a surveyor's report on the 250-year-old building. He says that the entire west front with its portico—the main entrance to the cathedral at the top of a huge set of stone steps—could fall down.

The report prompted the launching here today of a £3 million (£7.3 million) save-the-cathedral appeal at a lunch attended by top politicians headed by Prime Minister Edward Heath and leaders in the church, diplomatic, judiciary and other fields.

Cracks began to appear in the structure this century and during World War II it received two direct hits from high explosive bombs as well as numerous incendiaries.

Major faults in the building were revealed in a massive external cleaning operation in 1966-67. Traffic vibrations, excavation, the weather, air pollution and poor soil conditions for London's heaviest building are also blamed for the progressive deterioration.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

American atmosphere
ERIC CHARNEY
JOHN MELLOW
MATTHEW REEAD
at the place
A SCOT BAR
86 Rue de Valenciennes

Laotian Reds Keep Pressure On Northern Mountain Area

By Tillman Durbin

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 5 (NYT).—North Vietnamese and Laotian Communist forces are continuing their pressure on northern Laos with small-scale attacks and aggressive patrolling in the vicinity of the government-held mountain strongholds of Sam Thong and Long Chien, 80 air miles north of Vientiane.

Striking north of Sam Thong last night, a Communist unit occupied a government outpost. Another contingent attacked but was repulsed from a small hilltop position between Sam Thong and Long Chien.

Observers here believe the Communist pressure in the area, which has been accompanied by a buildup of enemy troops, is an attempt to capture the two strongholds. Enemy pressure in the sector follows the Communist capture Wednesday of Muong Soui, a government position to the north, and attacks north and northeast of it.

Death Toll at 6 In Manila Riots

MANILA, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Three more people died during the night as violence stemming from protests over fuel price rises went into a fifth day.

The police said the latest fatalities were an 18-year-old student who died of head wounds suffered yesterday in a bomb blast at a university, another student shot in a campus flare-up Monday, and a 24-year-old taxi driver stabbed two nights ago. The death toll is now six.

The police fired in the air and lobbed tear gas bombs to disperse hundreds of student protesters. The students marched through the streets stoning nonstriking buses and taxis in support of a jeepney "drivers' strike" against the price increases.

Groups of students in a main road in central Manila threw home-made bombs and defied police. Six students were wounded in the clash.

Newsmen Protest Vietnam Ban on Word of Embargo

SAIGON, Feb. 5 (NYT).—The Association of Foreign Correspondents in Vietnam charged today that the action of the United States military command barring mention of the six-day news embargo on the military operation near the Laotian border "deprived news correspondents from exercising their elementary professional responsibility."

The association, which represents the major American and European news organizations, expressed "deep concern" that newsmen were forbidden to report the existence of the news embargo even though it had been acknowledged publicly by leading government spokesmen in Washington.

"It is incomprehensible what security purpose could be further served" once the embargo was disclosed in Washington, the association said in a statement.

President Nguyen Van Thieu has



BUSINESS END FIRST—A convoy of U.S. trucks and self-propelled guns moves up South Vietnam's Highway 9 on the way north to the war front area near Khe Sanh.

A Laos Commander's View: Despair and Bitterness

(Continued from Page 1)

base at Muong Pheland on Jan. 26, he said: "Of the 40 dead, more than half were 15 or 16 years old. They are the soldiers who stay wherever you put them, because they don't know when to run away. The deserters are the older ones. The young ones stay in their foxholes and die there."

The general's laugh was derisive, as he added sarcastically, "Maybe in three years, or maybe earlier, there will be only women in Laos."

The oldest of Gen. Nouphe's ten children is a 15-year-old infantry corporal now holding a desk job. The helicopter returned bringing

one dead soldier and two wounded men. The battalion commander sent word that the wounded having been evacuated, his troops would resume their withdrawal to positions that they hoped to hold overnight.

A colonel at the headquarters at the Third Military Region in Savannakhet had told two American reporters that he would let them go to Dounghe so they could see how Laotian troops were recapturing Muong Pheland and how they were doing it without the help of Americans or South Vietnamese.

There were indeed only Laotian troops in action, but the general said there was no thought of retaking any lost territory.

"Our action is strictly defensive, and we are preparing our route of retreat," the 40-year-old officer said.

The general said that in this sector a force of five Communist battalions, mainly North Vietnamese with some Pathet Lao troops, were massed against 600 of his troops in forward positions. The Vietnamese are continuing to arrive in the region, he said, and he has only ten battalions in the two provinces he commands.

Danger to Civilians

Gen. Nouphe said he would not attack the town of Muong Pheland even if he could, because many civilians remained behind when he withdrew his troops. For the same reason, he said, he does not want the U.S. Air Force to bomb there.

He added, "Every time the Americans are called in to bomb, they destroy friends and not enemies."

A district chief from a village three miles to the south came to ask for aid for the villagers, who wanted to defend themselves. The general said he had none.

The general said that as far as Laos is concerned the war seems nearly lost, because the North Vietnamese now control about two-thirds of the country, and there is no more place in which to seek refuge. He said he was fighting against the North Vietnamese to protect his native soil and villages, but not for the Americans.

"If we came under the Communists, we would no longer be killed by the Communists," Gen. Nouphe said.

But he added that if all of Laos were conquered by the Communists, all of the country might be subjected to American bombing.

U.S. Stay Away

The general said he thought the Americans were preferable to North Vietnamese but he did not want them to intervene in Laos. He added:

"If all the Americans were in Hanoi, the war would be over." But unless the United States affords to Laos aid as full as it affords to South Vietnam, the general suggested that it might be better for Laos to reach a pact with the Communists.

"We don't want to be Communists, but we don't want to be dead," Gen. Nouphe said. "Whoever wins, Laos will remain Laos."

A wounded boy in uniform was evacuated to Savannakhet on the helicopter's last trip. He was about 15 years old.

The colonel back at headquarters was angry when told that Muong Pheland was not about to be recaptured.

"Of course we are recapturing it," he said.

Soviet Warships To Visit Cuban Ports

MOSCOW, Feb. 5 (UPI).—A squadron of Soviet warships will make a "business call" at Cuban ports later this month, Tass said today. The Soviet news agency did not give specific dates for the visit.

It said:

"Under an agreement reached, the squadron will include a big anti-submarine ship, a submarine, a mother ship and a tanker. They are on a training voyage in the central Atlantic."

Battle in Thailand

BANGKOK, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Thai troops, using heavy mortars and backed by air force planes, killed 30 Communist guerrillas yesterday in southern Thailand, official sources here said today. The sources said the troops lost three dead and nine wounded. They captured a large guerrilla camp after a fierce battle, it was reported.

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London
s Offer For
philosophic
T MARKET
Case of Dutch Silver

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The art market is largely governed by factors unrelated to sales, a fact which has demonstrated at silver auctions and will probably be further confirmed today when a fine collection of Dutch and Continental silver is sold at Sotheby's. The collection, which is comparable to an artist's standpoint, English silver, on one hand, Continental silver, on the other, have gone different ways in the past four years.

Dutch silver, the most significant, has been one of the best investments over the years. Its value has risen undramatically but since 1965 when it was rediscovered in the market. So far, there has been no sign of the market's rising.

Dutch silver is nothing more than a reflection of all the major trends in Europe—those in England and those in the United States. The value of English and French silver has risen undramatically but since 1965 when it was rediscovered in the market. So far, there has been no sign of the market's rising.

FOUND
ANISH
ALLERIES

Barcelona

ana, Galeria Rene Metras, Consejo de Ciento, Barcelona, to Feb. 15.

aniana uses a stiletto to cut thick paper, board, stained steel, sculptures. Color and are kept to a minimum in graphics. Cutout frames and pictures in monochrome. It seems so simple but the thrust is without parity.

in Cramer, Twain Studio, Tiziano, Barcelona, to Feb. 12.

plastic hen broods on a re beneath a psychodelic serpent, while a distorted raises "hand with 'Stop' on it; horror characters as Dracula's babies; ferocious bull's head in a "Egg-head on Acid" bull's head in pink and red—artist is American, and true is generation.

Pons, Camarote Grana, Calle del Pintor Fortuny,celona, to Feb. 10.

nel Pons's lithographs are re clarity and variety of e. Color fluctuates in le tones the whole tant exciting tensions. The archivist two kinds of litho: one completely ab the other of masses, only handled, as in "Hip-on the Water." Her draw have the freshness and of a happy day.

Madrid

Galeria Egan, 29 Villav, Madrid, to Feb. 13.

is an exhibition of draw and collages. The abstract

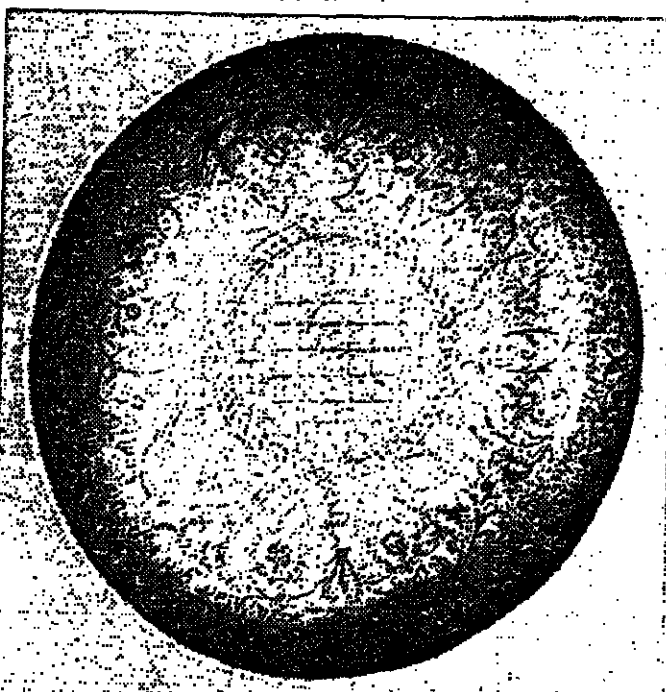
At the same sale, a circular punch bowl by Reynier de Haan, made in The Hague in 1778, fetched \$2,880. It was of pleasing proportions and, like the so-called, came from the collection of the late Dr. J.E. Smidt de Gelder, but it could not be called a masterpiece by any stretch of the imagination. Above all, it was just a local adaptation of the traditional British punch bowl. The Dutch innovation consisted chiefly of the addition of a garland and ribbons—borrowed from the French idiom.

Plainly said, the difference in money paid for English and French silver and Dutch silver cannot be accounted for esthetically. If anything, the esthetic characteristics of Dutch silver should work against it at auction since imitative work is generally less sought after at all periods and in all categories. However, there is a national market in Holland which has been little affected by current economic conditions.

As soon as the first signs of an economic slump appeared, investors became tighter with their money and the prices of English and French silver were affected. But the Dutch collectors, prompted by noneconomic motives, went on buying, and as a result, since the supply of Dutch silver is not enormous, prices are still rising.

Silver Plaque

A record or two may well be broken at next week's sale. One of the more remarkable items is a silver plaque of the Enlightenment which was possibly removed from a home altar. John Hayward, a consulting expert of Sotheby's and an authority on silver with many years at the Victoria and Albert Museum, has identified it as an unrecorded plaque by Arent van Bolten of Zwolle, signed with his



A tazza, probably made in Middelburg in 1621.

monogram in the early 17th century.

The only other work signed by the artist is in the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam. Van Bolten, in spite of relative obscurity and the dearth of historical data concerning his activity, must have been an outstanding figure in 17th-century European art. He is known for a remarkable sketch book preserved at the British Museum; the book shows that he was a draftsman in his own right for some of the sketches are of a purely pictorial vein. The plaque, of unusual vigor, shows a strong Germanic influence, but the powerful stylization of the wooded, rocky landscape and the tension of the figures have an eerie, almost magic quality which bears the unmistakable mark of genius.

The other unusual piece in the sale is more extraordinary, if not in artistic terms, because of the story that it carries with it. This is a tazza or circular shallow bowl on a stem foot, probably made in Middelburg in 1621. In style it is a bangover of the late Renaissance. The bust of a man looking through prison bars appears in the central roundel in the midst of Italianate scrollwork. A sentence engraved in Dutch in the outer frame says that on March 2, 1587, the Duke of Alba sentenced Guillaume Coenen to death but that on March 29 the latter got away with his wife Margheriet's help. The Dutchman and the Spanish invaders and the memory apparently lingered for a long time, since the bowl was done long after the dramatic episode.

Richard Came, Sotheby's director of the silver department, says this piece and most of the other Dutch objects, of which a large number is included in the sale, are likely to go back to Holland. In the 18th and 19th centuries vast quantities of Dutch silver were amassed by British collectors because they enjoyed it. They are now going the other way because the descendants of their makers see in them symbols of their national identity.

ART IN COLOGNE

Kassak, Galerie Gmurzynska-Bargen, Mauritiusstrasse 74-76, to March 5.

For a long time the social turmoil of the roaring '30s doomed to silence everything else that happened in those years. Rather late we recognize that art after World War I was flourishing all over Europe and not only at the Bauhaus, Russia and other countries of Eastern Europe had an important part in this development; the Hungarian Lajos Kassak is one of the best representatives of what is now recognized as a forerunner of contemporary art—constructivism. Even before World War I Kassak had decided that civilization needed to find its equivalent in a rational and analytical art. Like Mondrian he followed the cubists' road to its logical—abstract—end, but he refused to give any metaphysical meaning to a painting. The solid geometrical shapes in his paintings and collages create their own reality—for Kassak there is nothing "behind" a painting. This principle he stuck to throughout his life, without losing his creativity. Over 100 works are on view in this exquisite retrospective.

Warhol and Others, Galerie Zwirner, Albertstrasse 16, through February.

The gallery is showing its recent purchases, a collection which should surprise no one who knows the gallery since they represent Zwirner's long-time favorite artists. When you see "Liz" and "Elvis" there is no mistake about the artist; then, there he is himself—Andy Warhol—four times. No mistake about Roy Lichtenstein either. His "Spray" looks boring and poster-like, but an egg-shaped picture made in 1963, in which he used his screen technique on top and bottom, with a long yellow vertical line in the middle, is a fresh and well-balanced composition. There is a blue sponge by Yves Klein, machines by Tinguely, Arman and Konrad Kluge.

Max Bill, Galerie Beckmann, Albertstrasse 50, to March 11.

Max Bill needs no introduction but maybe a defense for those who see in him nothing but an able disciple of Mondrian. There is a great and fundamental difference. Mondrian meant to avoid space; Bill lives on it. These paintings, made between 1959 and 1971, try to explore space. The solid color lines are bundles of energy released into the white space. In a masterly way, Bill combines spontaneity with rationalism. He proves in never-ending variations that creativity need not end in anarchy nor intelligence in boredom.

Blume, Galerie M.E. Thelen, Lindenstrasse 20, to Feb. 20.

This young German artist gives the eye nothing to enjoy. One might be amused but just for a second. Very soon the huge machines and tools made of plain wood or iron that initially seemed funny or absurd, turn sinister in the viewer's eye. Bernhard Blume is calling on our memory and playing with our imagination—Auschwitz comes to mind. A long look and all of the objects seem to be made for torture: we see people hanging between those machines, being beaten with the long wooden sticks. Blume's objects make us think. They press for a reaction, tearing down barriers between life and art.

Monory, Galerie Klang, Palmstrasse 14, through February.

Jacques Monory's paintings make you shiver. They are as brutal and aggressive as the world they depict. He pretends to the new realism, but this surface is already charged with an icy blue that covers everything. Monory gives a view of the street, with cars, houses, children playing, and, in the same picture, a prisoner in a naked cell. Another painting has an empty barber shop, the walls and mirrors of which are riddled with carefully drawn bullet holes. A bride, portrayed from the neck down, is shown to be hiding a revolver under her veil. The artist is the real victim. Using traditional methods to perfection, he is an embittered witness of his time.

Hodgkin, Galerie Muller, Lindenstrasse 20, through February.

Among today's artists it is rather unusual to see something that strikes you as new. Howard Hodgkin's painting, however, is neither abstract nor the new realism. As an artist he seems to have no inhibitions about color or form and he is little concerned with extensive detail. The people in his paintings radiate generosity and life, round and homely like Moore's sculptures. There is expressionism here but unadorned with Taut's brooding. Pictures that are meant to be enjoyed can be puzzling at first sight; they can make you feel almost guilty.

Czechoslovakian Artists, Galerie St. A. Kunst, Theodor-Heuss-Ring, to March 15.

Paintings, graphics, sculptures, ceramics and works in glass by

IN LONDON

There is a curious English landscape drawing at the Victoria and Albert Museum, entitled "Trees and Variations 1798-1851." A number of young English artists began to meet regularly in 1798, with a view to making drawings of poetic passages. The presidency of the Sketching Society thus formed was taken in turn by each of the members, who set the theme for the evening meeting and became the owner of all the sketches executed on that occasion. The V & A show is a selection from the J. S. Hayward Bequest, Hayward being a member of the Sketching Society from 1803 until 1820, and includes work by Cotman, Varley, C. R. Leslie and Chalon.

MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Eastman School
Sets Celebration

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP).—The Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester will feature a number of premieres of musical works at an anniversary celebration. It has been announced here.

The celebration will run from November, 1971, with the opening of the renovated Eastman Theater, through the spring of 1972.

Composers who will visit from abroad and hear their works premiered include Dimitri Kabalevsky and Rodion Shchedrin from the Soviet Union and Bruno Maderna from Italy.

The Eastman School was founded in 1919.

Warsaw Castle

WARSAW.—Poland's Communist leaders have begun a major appeal for funds to rebuild the Royal Castle in Warsaw. Edward Gierke, the party leader who replaced Wladyslaw Gomulka last month, announced the decision to rebuild the historical castle. The castle, the official party palace, Trybuna Ludu said, "will become as it was throughout past centuries."

Political Jokes,
British Style

Former Prime Minister Harold Wilson, near right, and Prime Minister Edward Heath are among the subjects at an exhibition of the British sculptor-caricaturist Gordon Govier. The show is at the Nicholas Treadwell Gallery in London.



Keystone.

purple-brown-blue-gray collages have a rich metallic effect. The drawings, of exceptional quality, are slightly more figurative. They treat iron "trash" and bits of old tin, in the same dark shimmering colors. But this is trash seen through the eyes of a poet.

Permeke, Museo Español de Arte Contemporaneo, Recoletas 21, Madrid, to Feb. 15.

In a retrospective exhibition of paintings, drawings and sculpture by Permeke, who did

nothing on a small scale, an enormous white piece, "Noble" dominates the center of the main room. It is surrounded by warmly colored paintings of villagers and village scenes that recall Bruegel. The drawings of women—feeding babies, sleeping, or sitting, hint at caricature. Permeke's beautiful work is excellently exhibited.

Collective, Galeria Vandrás, 26 Don Emano de la Cruz, Madrid, to Feb. 13.

This new, modern gallery is

The Fastidious Jean Arp

By Edith Schloss

AR, Feb. 5.—What a grand sculptor was Jean Arp in the last decades of his life. Dada, poems, laws of chance, Sophie, papers, "stone passed through human hand"—in the end s all perfected single-mindedly in sculpture. There he lies y his stars, blossoms and elbows and looks down on us as mtle curves of his last sinuous black weathervanes pass before es. Perhaps they should have been buried with him in 1966 to rise when he was properly forgotten, to astound anew in future and gardens.

That I am trying to say is that he—absurd, serious modern r—deserves better than to have a few pieces from here, and all periods crammed into an ordinary gallery. Arp breathe and the timing is wrong. So much of the ingenious of his shapes has filtered into our consciousness by way of n design that it is too soon to expect the general public as an objective view of him.

Elegant Logic

he elegant logic of his forms is French, but upon seeing engravings here in Rome now (ART, Jan. 37) it becomes that his feeling for growing things and nature is a German tie inheritance. That he, an Alsatian, possessed the best of the countries which have fought over his native soil. esides an early painting, a tapestry, besides the '30s bronze cloud, pillows, etc., all scattered about, there are collages, nps, reliefs, sculpted abstractions of female forms punctuated sterilities like exclamation marks but all is spoty except nal group of late pieces. naging them outdoors! Despite their finish, their almost

Arp's "Retour à l'Antique" made in 1965 in bronze.



anonymous air, these cool dark signs stand permeated with that urbane wit, discipline and poetic sensibility which only mild, fastidious Arp was capable of, could have perfected in a lifetime.

Jean Arp, 11 Collezionista, 36, Via Gregoriana, through February.

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Europe Figure Skating

Czech Nepela Wins
3d Straight Crown

ZURICH, Feb. 5 (UPI)—Ondrej Nepela of Czechoslovakia tonight won the 1971 European men's figure skating championship—his third consecutive European title.

The 30-year-old student, performing triple salchows and toe loops to music from the Peer Gynt Suite in the free skating, was awarded marks of either 5.8 or 5.9 by all nine judges.

Nepela started the day with a lead of 48.4 points from the six compulsory figures.

Sergel Chetveruhin of Russia finished second, and Hag Ound-jan's tremendous leaps in the free skating brought him from sixth position into third.

Fifteen-year-old Jan Hoffman of East Germany took fourth place.

Austria's 19-year-old Beatrix Schuba took a commanding lead in her quest for the women's title at the European Figure Skating championships. She had been favored for the crown of retired world and European champion Gabriella Seyfert of East Germany.

Miss Schuba completed today's three compulsory figures with a total of 1,237.7 points and a perfect ordinal of nine for the six compulsory figures, meaning all nine judges had ranked her first.

Rita Trapanese of Italy was second with 23 ordinals and 1,118.7 points.

Although Miss Schuba is known to be less formidable in the free skating half of the championships, scheduled tomorrow night, her 119-point lead virtually clinches the title.

Putting in an incredible effort in the last three figures—a paragraph double three right forward outside, a paragraph loop left for-

ward outside and a paragraph backward right backward outside—she almost tripled the point lead she had held after yesterday's first three compulsory figures.

Miss Trapanese also turned in an excellent performance today, moving from fourth place yesterday to second.

Hungary's Szusza Almasy took third place with 28 ordinals and 1,100.3 points, followed by Britain's Patricia Dodd, 46 ordinals and 1,100.2 points.

Final men's standings

Ord. Pts.

1. O. Nepela, Czech, 9 2,738.8

2. S. Chetveruhin, Russia, 19 2,697.7

3. H. Oundjan, Britain, 31 2,602.7

4. J. Hoffman, E. Ger., 28 2,582.3

5. T. Ovechinnikov, Russia, 48 2,568.8

6. S. Volkov, Russia, 25 2,561.3

7. J. Curry, Britain, 66 2,518.0

8. G. Andert, Aus., 74 2,497.5

9. E. Kruet, E. Ger., 53 2,481.3

10. D. Gallagher, France, 91 2,467.7

Women's leaders

Ord. Pts.

1. B. Schuba, Aus., 9.0 1,237.7

2. R. Trapanese, Italy, 22.0 1,118.7

3. S. Almasy, Hungary, 28.0 1,100.3

4. P. Dodd, Britain, 46.0 1,100.2

5. C. Walker, E. Ger., 48.0 1,071.5

6. E. Kruet, E. Ger., 53.0 1,061.3

7. L. Beskova, Czech, 66.0 1,011.3

8. S. Almasy, Hungary, 74.0 1,011.7

9. A. Alexandrov, E. Ger., 91.0 966.3

10. C. Smith, E. Ger., 92.0 966.3

Thoeni, Monitors Put Stamp
On First Leg of Giant Slalom

By Bernard Kirsch

IHT Sports Editor

CRANS-MONTANA, Switzerland, Feb. 5.—The ski monitors here stamped their feet today but it wasn't in protest and thus there was half a ski race today for men.

The race, a non-World Cup giant slalom, was a substitute event for a substitute event and was held at a substitute course. And that's exactly how the "major league" European Alpine ski circuit has been going this season.

About the only thing which followed a normal pattern today was that Gustavo Thoeni of Italy had the fastest time in today's first

heat. The second run will be held tomorrow. Thoeni's time over the 1,950-meter-long course with 61 gates was 1:45.40. Joseph Loidl of Austria was next best at 1:50.20 and third was Patrick Russel of France with 1:50.31.

Not Bragging

At the beginning of the season, Thoeni said he would win the cup, which he now leads with 110 points. He has said since then that he wasn't bragging when he picked himself. "Last year, I was third in the World Cup and this year I thought I just had to get better," he said. "Which meant second—or first. No one ever rates himself

best—at least, not out loud. Thoeni has gotten all his points in the slalom, which brings up another statement he made at the season's start. About the downhill, he said, "I have improved a lot. Thoeni said he would hold up, he spent several weeks before the season practicing on the Sestriere, Italy, course, the site of the opening cup downhill. The practice got him 12th place—and no points. He has just about given up on the event and does not enter it often.

The 19-year-old Italian received a little help in his cup quest this week—not on the course, but in having a downhill canceled. That leaves one to be run this season, at St. Gervais, France. Four slaloms and four giant slaloms remain and thus Thoeni is in position to keep his lead over France's Jean-Noël Augert (107 points), also a slalom wizard, and Henri Duvillard, a strong downhill competitor.

Too Dangerous

The men's downhill, which has been thrown off the schedule and originally set for this weekend in Murren, Switzerland. Poor weather conditions and a poor course caused that race to be moved here. On Wednesday, the Swiss team protested that the downhill here was too dangerous because of a knee, icy and steep course which was too fast.

Then the French said they liked the course and wanted the race to go on—Frenchmen Henri Duvillard and Bernard Orlet are the best on icy terrain. Soon other teams began taking sides, with the Italians, Thoeni's team, and the West Germans agreeing with the cautious Swiss.

After a meeting Wednesday night, the expectation was that the downhill would be run, but that the course would be made shorter, thus the skiers wouldn't be able to pick up as much speed and it would be safer. But that didn't make every-

body happy and yesterday it was decided that the downhill would be canceled. And since you can't satisfy all the people all the time, that decision made others moan—mainly the ski monitors, the ground crew which prepares the course.

They usually spend several days before the race—and on the morning of the competition—stamping the course with their feet and snow machines to make it skiable and safe.

The monitors thought the course was safe and when they heard that it was their own countrymen who criticized the course, they spoke about "striking" and not preparing it for today's race.

"I don't know what anyone wanted," a confused monitor said today, "understanding the off-course intrigues of Alpine skiing. What Thoeni wanted and got was a canceled downhill."

GIANT SLALOM—FIRST HEAT

1. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy, 1:45.40

2. Joseph Loidl, Aus., 1:50.20

3. Patrick Russel, France, 1:50.31

4. Henri Duvillard, France, 1:52.37

5. J. K. Muller, E. Ger., 1:52.50

6. Adolf Rosen, E. Ger., 1:52.53

7. Eric Fellen, E. Ger., 1:52.57

8. Bernhard Russi, E. Ger., 1:53.10

9. Roland Thoeni, Italy, 1:53.21

10. Max Rega, W. Ger., 1:53.47

Schranz Besting

CRANS-MONTANA, Switzerland, Feb. 5.—The men's next race before leaving for North America is a slalom Sunday in Murren, and one of the men which Thoeni won't have to deal with is Austria's Karl Schranz, the defending cup champion who is out here this weekend.

He is at his best in St. Anton, Austria, resting from a recent dispute which he had with team manager Franz Hoppehler. But the team came here to ski only, and most are silent on the rift between Schranz and Hoppehler, which started Sunday when Hoppehler changed starting numbers on two of his skiers, neither of which was Kneisel, skier for whom Schranz does advertisements. Hoppehler is in Sapporo, Japan, for Fr-Olympic week.

The Denver Rockets of the American Basketball Association traded Karl Lane of St. Louis to the Los Angeles Lakers for a 6-6 guard, to the Indiana Pacers for a 6-6 guard, Art Beckert, and a 6-1 guard, John Barnhill. Indiana also gave an undisclosed amount of cash.

The NBA's Cincinnati Royals obtained a 6-7 rookie forward Willie Williams from the Boston Celtics on waivers.

The Scoreboard

TEXAS—At Seawater, Texas, Am Jones of Britain downed American opponent Steve Treadwell of the United States in the first round of the Virginia Slims women's tournament. Frances Durr of France defeated Mary Ann Curtis of St. Louis, 6-3, 6-3. The tournament moves to Chattanooga for the last three days of play.

At Richmond, Va., defending champion Art Tiras of Romania, 7-4, 6-0, in the first round of the Pridley Invitational defeated Gary Anderson of Scotland, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3. The match was a close one, with Tiras leading 4-2, 5-3, 6-3. The match was a close one, with Tiras leading 4-2, 5-3, 6-3.

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GOOD SKATES—Ludmilla Pachomova and Alexander Gorshkov of Russia glide to European Figure Skating title in the ice dance Thursday night at Zurich.

Sapporo Set for Dress Rehearsal

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 5.—This

city of one million inhabitants is bustling as foreign teams continue to arrive for the eight-day dress rehearsal for the 1972 Olympic Winter Games here.

The Pre-Olympic meeting has attracted 850 competitors, including 350 from 23 overseas countries, who will test their skill at Nordic and Alpine skiing, biathlon, speed skating, ice hockey, bobsledding, and luge.

The top Alpine and Nordic skiers will be absent because of meetings in Europe and the United States, but in ski-jumping and speed skating, world champions are entered.

Double world champion Gari Nepelkov of Russia will vie for honors with Olympic title holder Jiri Raska of Czechoslovakia, Norway's Ingolf Mork, among others on the big and small jumping hills.

Speed Skating

In speed skating, Japan's Heiichi Suzuki, four-time victor in the 500 meters at the four-event world championships, will be up against Swedish champion Hasse Boerjens, world-record holder in the 500. Neil Blatchford of the United States is entered.

Among arrivals yesterday were the West German team, including Nordic skiing Olympic champion Franz Koller, Alpine downhill ace Franz Vogler and a men's bobsled squad.

The Austrians have three Alpine men's skiers on hand, including downhill Rudi Sailer, brother of Tony, the 1956 triple Olympic champion.

The Swiss team has three Alpine

skiers including Jean Daniel Dactwyler, Olympic bronze medalist in the downhill at Grenoble, France.

Italian Squads

Italian huge champion Karl Brunner and last year's Italian world champion four-man bobsled squad arrived and a French squad, with three men and three women Alpine skiers—led by Annie Pamose—has checked in.

World Nordic 15-kilometer cham-

pion Lars-Goeran Aasland of Sweden was among the steady stream of athletes flocking to Sapporo yesterday.

The competition starts Sunday with the women's Alpine skiing downhill.

All the facilities for the 1972 games have been completed. The Olympic village, however, is incomplete so the athletes are being accommodated at downtown hotels.

Schlee Leads Hawaiian Golf
By 1 Over Palmer, Sanudo

HONOLULU, Feb. 5 (UPI).—

John Schlee posted a six-under-par 66 today for the first-round lead in the \$200,000 Hawaiian Open.

The 31-year-old player from Coral Springs, Fla., hit every green in regulation or better and gained a stroke lead over Arnold Palmer and Cesar Sanudo.

Palmer, putting better than he has been in recent tournaments, and Sanudo came in with their 67s late in the afternoon.

Schlee, never a winner on the pro tour, was second in the 1966 St. Paul Open for his best finish. So for this year he has won \$6,875, 23d on the earnings list.

Schlee, a long hitter who stands 6-foot-2, twice took two putts for birdies after reaching the green on par-5 holes in two strokes. He didn't have a bogey and never needed more than two putts.

FIRST-ROUND LEADERS

John Schlee, 66, 23-48

Arnold Palmer, 67, 24-49

Cesar Sanudo, 67, 24-49

Jack Swigg, 67, 24-49

Lee Trevino, 67, 24-49

Bob McCall, 67, 24-49

Bob Mitchell, 67, 24-49

DeWitt Weaver, 67, 24-49

Tom Shaw, 67, 24-49

Jim Wiechers, 67, 24-49

Frank Beard, 67, 24-49

Bruce Crampton, 67, 24-49

Howie Johnson, 67, 24-49

Yabe Roney, 67, 24-49

Jerry McGee, 67, 24-49

Curtis Stifford, 67, 24-49

Bob E. Smith, 67, 24-49

Schlee played most of his round on the 7,122-yard Waiiale Country Club course in the morning when the unpredictable trade winds were softer than usual.

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Gustavo Thoeni of Italy capturing first heat of giant slalom today.

Liquori, Meriwether Top K of C

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (NYT).—Marty Liquori, who has won 11 straight races at Madison Square Garden, and Dr. Delano Meriwether, who ran his first race on

the track last week, will highlight the 63d annual Knights of Columbus indoor meet tonight.

Liquori, the 21-year-old Villanova senior, drops down from his specialty, the mile, to bid for a

third successive meet crown in the 1,000-yard run.

With Liquori out of the mile, attention will focus on Italy's Gianni Del Buono, who showed surprisingly good indoor form en route to a 4:02.4 and third place in the mile won by Liquori last week. Del Buono will be joined by Frank Murphy of Ireland; Dick Quax of New Zealand; John Lawson of the Pacific Coast Club; Chris Mason of Villanova; and Marcel Philippe of Fordham.

Classic Chapter

For all its brevity, the 60-yard dash could be the most competitive event of the program, particularly with the return of Meriwether, the 27-year-old Baltimore hematologist, who is writing a classic chapter in run-for-run philosophy.

Meriwether finished second to Jim Green of Kentucky in the mile race, but beat Capt. Mel Pender at 50 yards in Boston last Saturday night for his second gold medal of the season.

"I still haven't had any fantastic starts," said the long-striding doctor, whose yellow swim trunks, white hospital shirt and yellow and white-striped suspenders are unmistakable on the track. "I still get out last but I'm hopeful my starts will improve."

Meriwether will face a formidable field, led by Green, Pender, Ben Vaughan, Gerald Tinker and Kirk Clayton of San Jose State, whose credentials include a share of the record at 50 yards.

McGrady, in Semi-Retirement,
Is Running Life by New Rules

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (WP).—

"All of my life," said Martin McGrady, "and especially the last four years, running has ruled me. I just think it's time now to turn my life away from track. To stabilize myself jobwise and develop new interests. To that end, I'm giving up track for this season."

His voice filtered softly over the telephone wire from Philadelphia, hinting at the side of McGrady the record book never touches upon. McGrady, sensitive, introspective, decided late last season that world records were not as important as the development of other parts of the self.

McGrady holds the world indoor record for the 600 yards. During a four-year stretch last season, he broke or tied the world mark each time, lowering it to 1:07.5. He has won 37 of 39 career races, and shares the 500-meter mark of 1:02.8.

"People can't accept the idea that I say that I'm through for the year," McGrady said. "They tend to stereotype a person. They say, 'Here's a black guy with a great potential and he's not using it.' That just really gets on my nerves. They're not really interested in me as a person; they don't see beyond that talent or potential to the real me."

"People say I haven't run outside or been in the Olympic Games. They say you're only young once, and that I should take advantage of my youth. What people don't understand is that I'm just 24, and I've been running continuously for the last four years."

"They're right when they say you only live once. I've known success in track, but there are other things. It isn't that I've lost my desire for running. I haven't. It's just that now the other things that I'm doing are more important."

McGrady's commitment is to the Pennsylvania Advancement School, teaching sciences to students who have a deficiency in their reading and writing abilities.

In last year's indoor season, he duels with Lee Evans packed fans into arenas throughout the country.

College Basketball

Thursday's Games

East

St. Lawrence 68, Middlebury 66

Manhattan 71, NYU 70

LaVell 67, Union Hall 59

St. John's 70, Yale 62

Mass. 62, Boston U. 51

Boston St. 50, Worcester St. 50

Boston St. 50, Worcester St. 50

Boston St. 50, Worcester St. 50

Boston St. 50, Worcester St. 50

Boston St. 50, Worcester St. 50

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Art Buchwald

The Largest Embassy

WASHINGTON—Word from Cambodia is that United States military teams assigned to check on American military aid will be dressed in civilian clothes and attached to the United States Embassy at Phnom Penh.

It has been made perfectly clear that these military teams are not advisers and that they are not violating the "spirit" of the Cooper-Church amendment. If things continue the way they're going, Cambodia may soon have the largest American embassy in the world. I would not be surprised to read the following dispatches from this part of the world:

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, Feb. 12.—Five hundred commercial attaches arrived here today at Phnom Penh airport. U.S. Ambassador Emory S. Swank explained to reporters that trade with Cambodia has reached an all-time high and he needed the extra personnel to negotiate tariff agreements with Cambodian officials.

The 500 commercial attaches, all carrying briefcases and wearing identical seersucker suits, marched the five miles from the airport in double time, led by the U.S. Commercial Attaché Band.

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, March 3.—One thousand USA employees were flown in to Phnom Penh last night to beef up the 500 commercial attaches that were assigned to the American Embassy last month.

An American spokesman explained that the USA is stepping up its information activities for schoolchildren in Cambodia, and that the 1,000 new employees will all be assigned to the new USA library, which

is being built underground on the outskirts of the capital.

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, April 30.—Five thousand cultural attachés officers were airlifted into this Cambodian capital today. On hand to greet them were Ambassador Emory C. Swank and Premier Lon Nol. The cultural attachés officers, all carrying violin cases, were lined up on the runway and reviewed in a jeep by Premier Nol.

After the review, the chief cultural-affairs officer, "Bull" Thorndike, told Lon Nol, "No country deserves culture more than Cambodia, and my men are here to see that you get it. And we'll stay here until the dirt job is done."

PHNOM PENH, July 12.—The State Department has broken ground for the largest United States embassy building ever constructed. The embassy will comprise a 5,000-acre complex, and the main building, shaped like a baroque, will be able to accommodate 50,000 American Embassy employees now working in Cambodia.

The State Department explained that the reasons for expansion were the unusually heavy demand for visas and passports as well as the increase in embassy diplomatic communications.

... ..

"We found," said Ambassador Swank, "that our former two-story chancellery was not large enough to handle all the embassy's business. The new building will allow us to expedite tourist requests as well as have a place where we can hold exhibits showing the American way of life."

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, Nov. 12.—A United States Marine guard detail composed of 100,000 men and officers was landed in Phnom Penh today. Secretary of State William Rogers revealed the increase in the Marine guard detail was needed after two Cambodians had broken into the embassy PX and stolen three Japanese cameras.

He believes the new security measures will discourage any such acts in the future.

He told reporters, "The security of a United States embassy is the first consideration of this country, and as long as I am secretary of state I will see that our brave diplomats have all the protection they need."

Samarkand Shrine

MOSCOW, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—One of Islam's holiest shrines in Centr. Asia, the Shah-Zinda Mausoleum in Samarkand, is 400 years older than was previously believed, according to local archaeologists. Up to now the building on the site outside the ancient city was thought to have been begun at the end of the 14th century in the reign of Tamerlane.

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Mary Blume

"Paris has suffered no accidental or military ravages since the Viking raids of the 9th century. . . . Her only destroyers have been her inhabitants," Pierre Couperis is quoted as saying in 'Paris des Utopies.'

Plans for Paris: Loony and Lucid

PARIS.—"Paris des Utopies," a curious book by the art historian Yves Christ, was recently published in Paris by André Balland. A study of Paris as it might have been, "Paris des Utopies" (Utopian Paris) is a well-illustrated selection of projects, both loony and lucid, that have been suggested by four centuries of architects and city planners.

The most set-upon part of Paris is the oldest, the Ile de la Cité. It has variously been suggested that its western tip—the Place Dauphine, Pont Neuf and Vert-Galant park—be transformed by rich buildings, statues, fountains, obelisks and triumphal arches honoring, according to the period, a king, emperor or republic. Utopians often are imbued with a misplaced touch of practicality: one of them, Guy de Gisors, suggested in 1804 that by razing the western tip of the island a public bath with 76 cabins could be erected.

Mr. Christ describes a Utopian architect or city planner as one whose plans were never used. Gustave Eiffel, for example, with his outrageous plan for his tower, has the authentic sound of a Utopian, but his tower, happily, went up. Baron Haussmann, Mr. Christ says, was the only man empowered to realize his Utopia—Paris's first and, dare one hope it, last wholesale reformer. But for Waterloo, the biggest reformer of all would have been Napoleon, who signed, "I have had only given me 20 years, there wouldn't have been a trace left of the old Paris."

Utopians are determined men. It took three centuries of planning finally to connect the Louvre and Tuileries palaces—a junction destroyed in minutes when the Tuileries was blown up during the Commune. One of Mr. Christ's most determined dreamers was Bernard Poyet, who was obsessed by a plan to improve the Place de la Concorde, which he found wanting.

First Poyet submitted plans full of royal pomp, colonnades and majestic vistas to Louis XVI. Unfortunately, the year was 1789. During the Revolution, Poyet resurfaced with new plans: his grand buildings would become temples to Liberty

and Peace and Harmony, and in place of the statue of Louis XVI there would be one featuring a chariot in which Victory leads the Arts and Sciences to the Temple of Peace and Concord.

It's hard to regret that Poyet didn't make it. On the other hand one wishes some of the other architects had been successful. If Pierre Constant d'Arvy had had his way, the Hôtel de Ville (City Hall) of Paris would be a handsome 18th-century structure on the Left Bank's Quai Malaquais. Jules Hardouin-Mansart suggested adding a fine colonnade, not unlike the one at St. Peter's in Rome, to the Invalides, and even Napoleon had the good idea of adding many fountains to the cityscape.

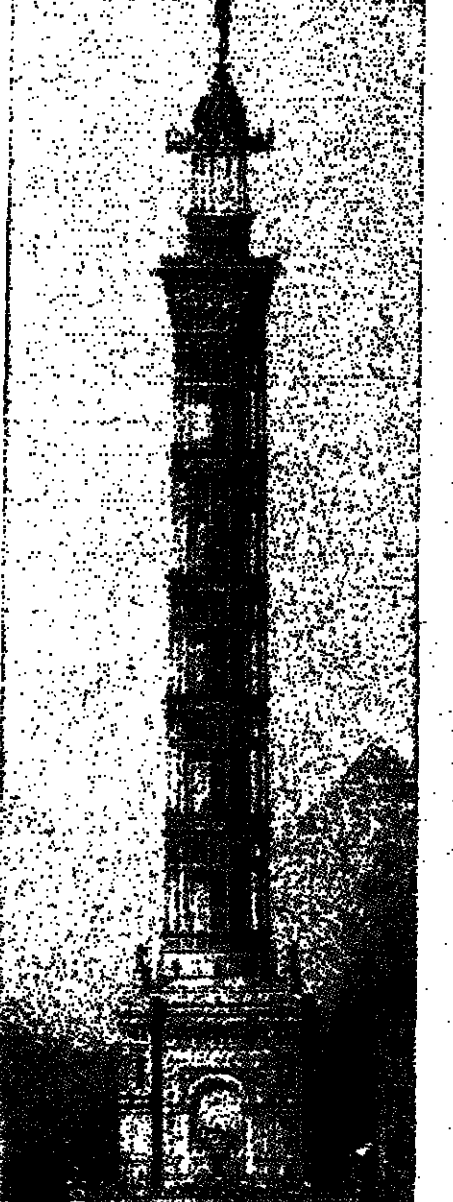
Other immodest proposals, had they gone through, would have made Paris as jaunty and gay as a fairground. In 1885, Jules Bourdais d'Arvy decided that the Invalides area, badly needed an immensely tall lighthouse with a museum, of electricity at its summit. Hydroelectric power would be supplied by dams and machines in the Seine. Alas, poor Bourdais!

In 1801 Pierre Girard proposed a vast sepulcher on the Champs-Élysées—a perfect location, he noted, to inspire passers-by with sweet melancholy as they contemplate the last resting place of virtuous men. A pyramid-like structure, the sepulcher would be surrounded by a colonnade made of human bones.

Also on the Champs-Élysées, the architect Sobry, a disciple of Ledoux, recommended that a hemispheric Temple of Immortality be built over a newly created large lake. The reflection of the temple in the water would create the illusion of a sphere.

Then there was the elephant period. If various architects had had their way, there would have been a colossal elephant, the production of an elephant at the École 1758) instead of the present dreary triumphal arch. Another elephant would have been at the summit of the hill of Chaillot (1806) and the Bastille would have had one in 1809 (Victor Hugo's Gavroche hid in the rotting maquette of the Bastille elephant in 1832).

The quarter of Les Halles provides Mr.



Lighthouse of Invalides planned but unbuilt.

Christ's most relevant and most depressing chapter. Since Paris's main markets moved to Rungis, near Orly, the most desperate plans have been suggested for "improving" the area. Hopelessly, Mr. Christ suggests that the result will be a "pocket-sized Brasília."

Anyone who lives amid contemporary French architecture must be depressed by its poverty. Mr. Christ reproduces with little comment—none is really needed—some present-day architects' ideas and also reproduces some Le Corbusier plans for Paris which are as bad in their way as anything proposed by Viollet-le-Duc.

PEOPLE: Why Agostino Is Mad

Ever since they dubbed the kid "Agostino the Mad" we've been wondering why. "Agostino," sure, anyone who can stand cosmopolitan Naples on its ear through sheer viciousness behind the wheel of a motorcycle—leaving his machete-like sidekick over his shoulder, cutting off three straight nights of sleep, turning on a dime and leering on every turn at frustrated carabinieri left clutching at the air—is surely entitled to a bit of a nickname from Italian racing champion Giacomo Agostini. But "Mad"? The fuss, now, they were mad, and maybe the boy himself was a bit put out when they tracked him down as 17-year-old Antonio Medini and hauled him in on 12 or 14 charges of disturbing the peace. On the other hand, as a first offender Medini was sprung almost immediately, while intellectuals of every stripe hailed him as a "youth symbol," a "folk idol," an "anti-hero."

Maybe it was the "anti-hero" bit that put his nose out of joint, but when the officers started pouring in a publisher wants him to ghost-write his autobiography; a music company wants him to cut some rock records; a producer wants him to star in his own life story, tentatively entitled "The Midnight Motorcycle"—Agostino had had a figure like Bernini carved that for anti-heroes, dad, it's a seller's market.

So anyway, what makes Agostino so damn mad? The answer, it turns out, is as simple as it is touching. Interviewed by the AP the other day on the occasion of his motorcycling rise to fame, Agostino was asked, among other scorching questions, his complex psyche, whether he had any girlfriends. "I had a lot," he answered, "but most of them left me because they were afraid of my bike. And I got rid of some of them." Why, pursued the AP, did he get rid of the others? Agostino, with a grin, turned purple with rage. "I got rid of them," he roared, "because they left fingerprints on my motorcycle!"

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Agostino the Mad

man of men over 40—even man of 30. GOOD NEWS: Professor Carlo Sirtori, delivering a paper at a Milan symposium, said that "the sex act causes a sharp increase in the rate of fibrinolysis in the blood stream, a substance which eliminates fibrin, one of the factors responsible for arteriosclerosis."

CONCLUSION: Smoking hardens the arteries. FASCINATING: Another item by the same Hal Boyle, a wealth of essential poop this week to wit: "It is wrong to think of all bacteria as harmful. In our intestinal tract they even produce some of the vitamins we need. About 2,000 species are currently known, some so small that a million of them could sit on the point of a needle without discomfort." Now how does he know?

An informal poll Thursday night at a local bowling alley (we're fresh out of tax-drivers this week) revealed a group of legions to be split right down the middle on the question of whether one would jump at the chance to fly Apollo to the moon. As one of those who would not, we feel the affirmative position is an excellent one to obviate disputation. Among dissenting opinions, however, were: "Ah, somebody's already been there." "It's bad enough flying to New York in a '74, you want me to scurry into a little ball for five days?" and "It's a totally disinterested young woman who answered: 'I wouldn't go to the moon if it were across the street.'"

Neither would I," concurred her husband, somewhat preoccupied with an anemic average of 134, "but I sure would write one helluva nasty letter to Roy C. Grossman!"

—DICK MORABACK

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